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The Invasion of the Huns
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The man of the hour in England
FREDERIC VILLIERS
The famous War Artist-Correspondent

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"

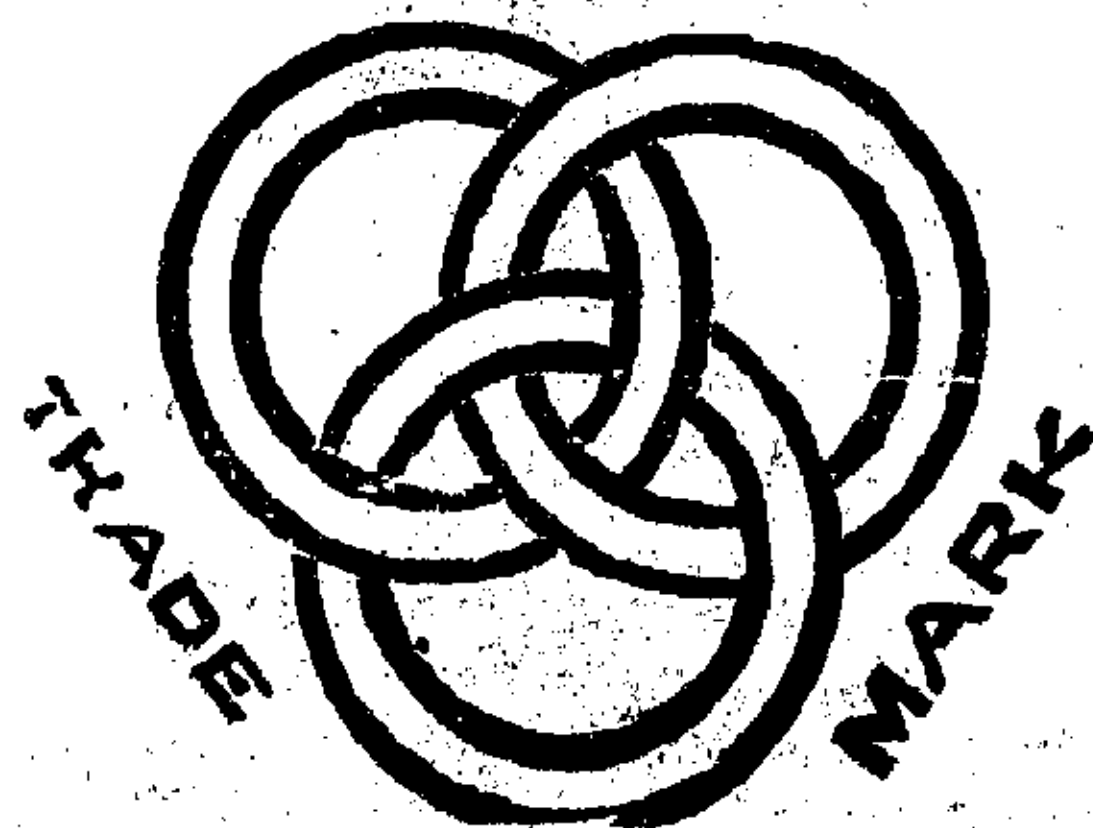
in a
Stirring Illustrated War Talk

"WITH JOFFRE AND FRENCH,"

in which is included "THE GREAT PUSH" and his recent visit
to our Army fighting on the Mohmand frontier.

The Lecture, illustrated by "Mr. VILLIERS' own Films and
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16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE COASTWISE WAR.
THE WATCH TOWER ABOVE THE
ADRIATIC.

Mr. Percival Gibbon writes from Rome
to the Daily Chronicle:—

The watch-tower above the Adriatic, from which the field of the coastwise war flattens itself for his instruction to a vast map, is a small structure with a box of a cabin below its high platform, for the naval officer in charge, and another at its base for the telegraphist and his instruments. Behind it are steep hills that warm with the day's heat from black to purple, from purple to olive-green and russet, with express upon the skyline, like shapes carved in ebony and the gleam of houses among the fields and trees, the vignette of Italy; before it, beyond the wind-ridged sand of the beach, the ash-grey Adriatic tumbles white-capped, with rags of mist shifting upon the face of the waters. Behind his breast-high rail, as he strides to and fro between the great telescope on its swivel-mounting at one end of the platform and the ladder-head at the other, the look-out man sees to north and south the line of the coast deploy in blunt headlands sloping to the water, enclosing shallow sand-dotted bays; to eastward, a tracery of white water and a spout of spray marks the ridge of a bank masking the shore. For him, a seaman of the Italian Navy, the prospect is as plain as print upon a chart. It is a coast without a port, a ship-trap, it is the naked and defenceless flank of that Italy which flushes into view behind him when day broadens over the water.

THE RAIDERS SIGHTED.
It is yet something short of full day when the import and significance of that blinded coast are suddenly made vivid to him. There is a foreboding of light in the east, with a rain-squall faintly etched against it; the man on the look-out catches the collar of his oil-skin coat about his ears and glances in his seawardship tramp to stare steadily to seaward. Below him, in the boxlike cabin, whose roof is the deck of the platform, the officer, dozing in a chair, opens his eyes as the feet above him cease to sound. The look-out man steps suddenly to the great telescope, that hoods it, and swings it to bear upon that patch of distant water which the squall is screening. There is something he thinks—and if it is anything, it can only be the one thing.

The look-out man, his eyes yet glued to the glass, stamps smartly three times on the deck of his platform. It is the old call; so, in the sailing-ship days, crossing to the starboard side of the poop, one was wont to call the captain; and his boot has barely ceased to thump on the planks before the officer is climbing to his side.

Half a dozen crisp words of report, a touch to a bell-button that warms the signal-mast of the watch, in the telegraph-hut below, to start by for orders, the lieutenant needs only a few seconds—she is there, sure enough, a swift grey shape of a ship with the thin smoke whipping from the lips of her funnels, heading south and west, edging in towards that village-studded coast upon her regular mission of murder. Upon the Italian side, save for Ancona, with its destroyer harbour, there is not a port from Venice to Taranto upon which to base the ships that should meet her and destroy her.

The big, mouthed-speaking-tube hangs in its fork beside the telescope; the lieutenant is pouring his orders through it to the ready ear in the telegraph-hut below; ever before he has finished speaking he can hear the swift trip and stut of the "sailing-key" that passes his words along.

A moment later and a vociferous railway going is roaring a summons, and between the standing cars, of a goods train slumbering in the low, blue-clad men come running, dodging between buffers and beginning to pull out. The sailors leap for the steps as they go by, and spread fore and aft along the cars, swarming over the roofs and down into the pairs of open trucks whose loads are tarpaulin-covered. The great passenger locomotive that hauls them jumps to racing speed while yet the trained hands of the seamen are stripping away the tarpaulins that blanket the long-barrelled naval guns.

BRINGING UP THE LAND SQUAD.
The sea is beside them as they go, thundering at 40 miles an hour through the damp down, with the great guns swung inboard to clear telegraph and signal posts, and the buff-painted shells standing handy round their breeches. Even while the Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria had the solid and enduring appearance of any other last that skirts the peninsula, was being perfected, the elaborate, for the neighbour of Austria has always to guard against a knife in the back. It is along this line that troops would be poured to repel the landing which was ever one of the Austrian war plans; and now it serves for the landings which Italy has improvised to meet the conditions of the present war on her eastern coast.

The enemy ship is steering south; the gun train is racing north to meet her. Her course and her speed have been checked or yelled through megaphones to the train as it passes. It halts at last where the line runs behind a stone parapet dropping sheer to the beach, and forthwith the blue-clad gun crews are busy, with all that swift precision and trained interplay of various functions which is the character of a naval evolution. From the roofs of the closed cars that separate the gun-trucks, floors drop quiet-voiced, briefly worded commands into the ordered and systematized boil of activity below; the trucks are pinned down to their places, the long guns swing outward, duck and waver and come to rest with that short-sighted and questing manner which is the custom of guns, and the breeches clank to behind the shells and their charges. Telescopes are at work and a range-finder has been mounted.

And the results? Well, this is not a report of any instance in particular, and the result varies from a village shelled to ruins to a lame ship on fire limping lamentably to sea again.

MAN WHO HAS A RIGHT
TO TALK.
WHAT A REAL SOLDIER SAYS
ABOUT PEACE.

M.P. writes from somewhere in France:
People in "soft jobs" like myself
ought to be very guarded when they talk
about peace.

To digress a moment: a soft job out here is not easy to define. When one was in the front-line trenches, one thought of a job which kept one in the shell-riddled village a thousand yards back as decidedly "cushy." When one was stationed in this same village, one thought of a man permanently inhabiting the transport field, in the M.B. area (it might be shelled; is, sometimes, but it is more bad luck there if you get one), as what the French call *embusqué*.

Appointed to a transport area job, one thought of the divisional headquarters folk as faraway people who could not see the war through a telescope. So, at the division, I suppose they thought of the corps; and so on, I imagine—I have not sampled life so far back—when you get to the bedrock, the War Office, you speak of a badged "indispensable" with that blend of semi-envy and semi-scorn which one sums up in the words "soft job."

On a point of personal explanation, my job is betwixt and between—on the edge of the Might-Be areas. Any job in the war I do not care where you find it, is a soft one compared with the infantryman's. Your look-out man on a North Sea mine-sweeper gets chilly times. Your airman gets the shrapnel rattling round him. Though you may not believe it, your administrative staff puts in a fourteen hour day most times. Wrap them up, all three, and you have not reached the sum of what an infantryman goes through for one and threepence a day.

THE INFANTRYMAN WHO HAS A RIGHT TO TALK about whether we want peace. I want to tell you what an infantryman, a friend of mine, thinks about it. When the war began, he had not to begin his soldiering. He had qualified as a marksman before age allowed him to qualify as a voter. On August 4th, 1914, he was in his place and he knew his job.

On August 4th, 1914, without a second's thought, he volunteered for foreign service anywhere under any conditions, although it was not in his contract. He hated the Germans then, whom he was going to fight, about as much as he hated the men he had rowed against, "boxed against," "summed," "or, foiled with a neat pass" at Rugby.

When the war was barely a month old, he was in France. When he had time to read the paper, which was seldom, he read things about the Germans that put them out of the category of sporting foes.

He got in the trenches. These were the days when, as Mr. Lloyd-George said, "a division extra on either side would have done the trick." He took his place in a ditch four feet deep and two feet of that half-frozen mud—and eight feet wide, with a parapet that would not have stopped the slug of an airgun. There were no communication trenches in those times. He just walked up to the trenches, overland, in the dark; didn't happen to meet a machine-gun bullet from the front or a sniper's bullet from behind (there were such things then; the frost-bitten cavalry were holding up at the time), and slipped into his trench.

ALWAYS CHERRY.
Between him, in his particular bit of trench, and Calais there was not a man, except the cooks and transport, a mile or two behind. (I wonder if the Germans knew.)

His food was filthy. Shell came over that would have knocked the Tower of London sideways. He saw his best pals shot beside him. He was verminous (and in civil life he was a rising young man, rather particular about his clothes). He could not wash for weeks. Yet I never heard him grouse. I never heard or saw a "fed-up," or nerved man in a trench for whom he had not a cherry word.

He had a year of this. Halfway through he was in an attack that cost his regiment half its men and two-thirds of its officers. It was rather a mix-up. Napoleon and a senior wrangler could not have sorted them out. He and about sixteen of his regiment, who had a particular job to do, volunteered to stay up an extra day. Four came out.

A few months later he went through a four-day bombardment that cost his regiment a third of its men—a regiment, by the way, that never lost a trench and never attacked a trench it did not take.

He did not get a D.C.M. or any other kind of medal. There were a good many like him; and not many medals. After a year or so he took a commission. Not a "soft" one. He joined a tough, newly-formed infantry regiment that wanted licking into shape—badly. He had seen more war than most of the other officers had read about. In the few months at home he had seen—very raw—half of them had been called up and they found the army rather irksome—got to know him as a man who, when he said a thing, expected—and meant—to see it done.

COON SCOUR!
He came out again, and in a few months was in the biggest fight there ever has been in this or any other war. His colonel, major and adjutant, and all the company commanders were killed or wounded early on. He was a lieutenant, acting captain, then. He commanded his battalion for the rest of the fight, and the divisional commander was told. He received rather a nice note about it later.

He is a major now. He is still in the mud. Daily he wades along the front line. He has been out here for nearly two years in all. He has no medals, gilt stripes, or fancy badges. For the past seven or eight months he has hardly seen a night out of the range of shells. He is beginning to draw about two-thirds of the money he would have been making if he had not thrown up his job and come out to war.

He says: "On with the war until the enemy is beaten."

That is good enough, isn't it?

THE WAITING LIST.
TYPICAL OF TO-DAY.

(BY MARGARET DELL.)

Down the funny little street, with its stalls of vegetables, fish, and cut's meat, we go until we come to a big door with a finger pointing the way across a courtyard to another door, for we want to see now women omnibus-conductors are selected.

We are not the only ones seeking this second door. See all the women and girls ahead of us. In they go where presently we shall go, to see what we can see. The passage is crowded with them. It is an ordinary passage except for one thing. At close intervals on the walls are great placards in red lettering, exhorting one to think of safety first.

A glass door opens and a voice sings out cheerily, "Next!" At the same moment three or four women emerge from the glass door with great pink sheets of paper in their hands. They disappear through the passage into another room.

Let us go inside the office with the glass door and see what the woman behind the desk is saying to each one.

"We can do nothing for you, madam. You are too short. You must not be less than five feet."

The little woman thus spoken to slips off again into the passage and finds her way across the courtyard to the runny street with the stalls of vegetables, fish, and cut's meat.

The timid girl who is standing before the desk has just come up from the courtyard. The woman beside her is her mother. They look terrified when the girl must be pre-empted by the girl who is sent. It is a room to go anywhere. Golders' may be to Battersea or Finsbury, Golders' may be to Barking. It may be that her services will be required at an hour when all the national world is asleep. When the city streets are mysterious in night-time shadows and grey ghosts seem to stalk along the pavements; when a hundred dutiful clocks should be clanging out the hour of three—even at this time must the timid country girl be prepared to leave her warm blankets and snuggler forth into the frost and fog. For this is the hour when munition makers in the East End begin their day, and they must have some means of getting to the factories.

If the girl is willing to help them in their work, if she is conscientious in her resolve to go the erratic way of an omnibus, she will not mind going to live in the East End. For live there she must, if her garage happens to be there. And no one can tell where there may be a vacancy when she has finished her fortnight's course of training. The country girl hesitates for a moment, but finally puts down her name and passes out of the glass door, bearing the pink sheet of paper which requires the signatures of three responsible citizens who will vouch for her respectability.

The woman in mourning is a war widow. Yes, she has one child. Who is going to look after it while she is at work? Her mother. She is quite willing to go anywhere she is sent. The six shillings a day, is "You will earn every farthing of it," the woman behind the desk assures her.

"For the first fortnight you will think you have become a victim to chronic influenza. Every bone in your body will ache, and you will think the nine-hour day intolerable. I don't want to discourage you. I give you plain facts. We need you, and a thousand more, but don't think the work is easy. Learn to smile at difficulties. That will help you more than anything else."

The war widow fills up the pink sheet and goes out through the glass door.

The three girls who take their places before the desk have been "in service." One of them is going to have some difficulty in applying. She has been at Melita since the beginning of the war. That means she must pay a visit to Scotland Yard. There are many questions she must answer as to passports. She did not have a passport, she says. She was a lady's maid and travelled without one. Still, she cannot fill up the pink sheet until she has assured Scotland Yard that she is entitled to fill it up.

The tired-looking woman with the green feather in her hat confesses that she is thirty-four and married. Is attendant behind the desk frowns a little. It is not an ill-natured frown so much as one of doubt.

"Have you brought your birth certificate, madam?" She did not remember ever having possessed one. She repeated the date of her birthday. The attendant smiled but shook her head.

"I'm sorry, madam, but I must see your birth certificate. Every applicant must show one before she can be enrolled. Back up, madam. You can find one, I dare say."

The tall, thin girl with glasses is going to have difficulty in passing the medical test. The attendant, who is quick of eye and frank of speech, sees this at a glance.

"Take off your coat," which request being granted she proceeds to measure the girl's chest. The result of her observations is eloquently evinced by a negative shake of her head.

"I thought so. I just saved you the trouble of going before our lady doctor. Sorry, madam, you would never stand the strain."

The disguised "flapper" comes next. Her hair is cleverly concealed under the great hat. In ordinary times it hangs down to her waist, where it is brought to a more or less conspicuous finish by a light green ribbon. I happened to see the "flapper" in the little street before she turned toward the passage leading to a glass door. It does not take the quick-eyed woman behind the desk long to grasp the situation.

"My child, you had better run back to mother or she will be worried about you. In three or four years, when you are twenty-one, you may come back if we are still needing omnibus conductors."

It is one o'clock, the hour for the attendant to seek physical sustenance and mental relaxation. Only two more applicants can be admitted. The others must return in the afternoon.

One of these two is a stout woman, somewhat muddle of face. The attendant shakes her head as she looks at her.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARREST OF AN OSAKA
MERCHANT.
Y.250,000 WORTH OF CARGO
MISSING

The Japan Chronicle reports:—On the 18th instant, Mr. Nishio Tatsusaburo, of the Nishio Shokai, an import and export firm of Osaka, and one of the staff named Amano Fusakichi, were arrested on warrants issued by the Kobe Chihō Saibansho, and are detained in Kobe prison, pending the conclusion of their preliminary examination.

It is alleged that during January last the Japanese firm entered into an agreement with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Tientsin, through Messrs. Yukui & Co., to transport 358 bales of wool, valued at Y.250,000, from Tientsin to New York. For this purpose the Nishio Shokai chartered the steamer *Taiten Maru*, which, with the goods on board, left Tientsin for Kobe, where the goods were to be transhipped for New York. Soon after her departure however, the steamer was ice-bound and was delayed in the vicinity of Chinwangtao for about a month.

Owing to this unexpected incident the Osaka firm suffered considerable loss, and it is alleged that Mr. Nishio, in order to make good this loss temporarily, decided to store the goods in his own name and raise money thereon. When the steamer arrived at Kobe, the 323 bales of wool, instead of being transhipped to New York, were put into the Kobe and Osaka warehouses of the Tokyo Soko Kaisha and a large amount of money borrowed on the security of the goods. A hundred bales were deposited in Kobe and 323 in Osaka.

Meanwhile Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the owners of the goods, becoming suspicious of Mr. Nishio's actions, caused inquiries to be made and ascertained the facts stated above. The British firm, through their counsel, Mr. S. Yamamoto and Mr. J. Hirata, has instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Nishio, resulting in the arrest and incarceration of Mr. Nishio and his manager.

JOURNALISTS AND WAR
NEWS.

APPEAL BY CHIEF CONSTABLE
OF DOVER FAILS.

An interesting point under the Defence of the Realm Act came up for consideration in the King's Bench Divisional Court before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Ridley and Lush. In May last Mr. George Spicer, a Dover journalist, was charged at the local police court, without lawful authority, he communicated certain information of a nature calculated to be useful to the enemy, also for communicating certain information with respect to the movement, numbers, and disposition of his Majesty's forces. The Court having heard the evidence, dismissed the charges, and an application was then made for a special case to be stated. The Divisional Court were now asked to give their opinion whether the justices, upon the statement of facts, came to a correct decision in point of law.

Mr. Branson, who appeared for Mr. W. H. Fox, Chief Constable, the appellant, stated that in May last the respondent communicated to London by telephone certain facts with regard to the movement of troops in the Dover district. Counsel contended that an offence had been committed under Regulation 18th. The point raised by Mr. Spicer was that the question whether it was a Press offence ought to have been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions, and that no prosecution could succeed until it had been so submitted.

Without calling upon Mr. Joseph to reply, the Court dismissed the appeal, with costs. The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment, said the sole question was whether the words used over the telephone were capable of being brought within the definition of Press offence within the Defence of the Realm regulations. In his opinion the words were used for the purposes of publication. Once having arrived at the conclusion that these words might be within the definition of a Press offence, then before the prosecution was instituted the matter should have been reported to the Director of Prosecutions. In this case, therefore, the Justices were right, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Justices Ridley and Lush concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

"I'm afraid, madam, you have varicose veins."

The stout woman confesses to the affliction.

"Then there is no use in my taking up your time. If you have a varicose vein anywhere in your anatomy our lady doctor is sure to find it, and she would never pass you. I'm very sorry."

The last of the line is a pretty girl arrayed in imitation flannel. The all-seeing woman behind the desk looks at her through half-closed eyes.

"Would you like to go in a tramway-car?" she asks.

The girl murmurs something about unbecoming uniforms.

The woman smiles—a bit triumphantly, perhaps.

"I thought so. If your idea is wishing to be an omnibus conductor, you had better go back home at once. We don't want joy-riders. We want workers. If you decide to become a worker, you may come back to me and I'll give you a registration form. Good morning."

And now the office is empty of all save the attendant.

Let us ask her how she manages to read the characters of each applicant so correctly.

"Why, madam, I've engaged sixteen hundred and twenty-two girls since last Easter and have rejected twice that number, so I think I ought to be able to judge them by this time."—Daily Mail.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS' OPINION.

It is given to few men to achieve such fame and to pass through so many adventures as Mr. Frederic Villiers, the renowned war artist and correspondent, who has secured so many remarkable "scoops" for the *Illustrated London News*. Including the present great war, Mr. Villiers has been in twenty campaigns, his first being the Franco-Russian war of 1870, and though well advanced in years his long and exciting career only seems to have added to his abundant vitality. This famous newspaper-man is now in Hongkong, where he hopes to give a lecture, illustrated by his own famous sketches, of the war on the Western Front as he actually witnessed it during the first two years of the war.

A *Daily Press* representative was accorded an interview with Mr. Villiers yesterday, and was able to secure some interesting opinions from one whose vast experience of warfare entitles him to be regarded as an authority. "I was very early in the 'business,'" said Mr. Villiers, meaning the present war on the Western Front. "I got to Paris on the first day of mobilisation, and I was about to be accepted by the French army when the late Lord Kitchener tried to delay war correspondents going to the front, and I was among the 'delayed.' But I am a bit of an old hand, you know, at this business, and I had to get there. In time of war you have to get there. So I no longer filled the rôle of a war correspondent. I became a tramp; I had a family in every town, so to speak, and in view of the fact that I spoke the Belgian-French very well I was able to make headway. If I had only been able to converse in the Parisian French I should have been 'nabbed' as sure as my name is Villiers. In the guise of a Belgian tramp I was in the retreat from Mons, Charleroi, part of the Marne, and the battle of the Aisne. I saw a good deal of the battle of the Aisne. Then, eventually, the French took me up and I was with the French army for some time. Subsequently I showed my French permits to the War Office in London, and they then asked me to devote some of my time to dealing with the British soldiers in the same way that I had been dealing with the French soldier. I decided to do so. I was on the Western front for two and a half years, and then, after a long period of stalemate before the great push, I decided to commence lecturing; I had sketched myself to a standstill on the Western front. I eventually went to the Afghan front, as you saw in the *Illustrated London News*, where I witnessed some heroic fighting, and then I came down here. I am going on to America, and I hope to be there when they decide to come into the war."

Then you are of the opinion that America will come in?

Oh, yes, they cannot help it.

And what effect do you think this will have?

The advent of America in the war will have a tremendous moral effect on the Germans. I think that if America came in just now, with the wonderful moral effect that has been started with the Russian revolution, that Germany would come to her senses, and drive the Hohenzollern dynasty away from Germany.

A revolution on the same lines as the Russian revolt?

Yes, I think so. And if it were brought about it would be a very happy thing for Germany, because the Germans are tied hand and foot by the Hohenzollern tyrants. Unless the Hohenzollern reign is absolutely smashed to atoms I do not think anybody will have anything to do with a living German for many years to come; and the Germans, I think, are ready to realise this. A revolution would whitewash the whole thing. And I will say this: the German people are not as bad as some people would have one believe—not if they could only throw over the house of Hohenzollern, which is a terrible and ferocious machine. The soldiers have been bad, mind you. Never, in all my long experience of wars, have I seen so much cruelty and so many barbarities. And as regards their treatment of prisoners—well, no savage tribes could have acted in such a way towards their prisoners. They might kill them eventually, but they would not starve and torture them first."

Coming back to the prospect of a revolution in Germany, Mr. Villiers said that the Germans had looked upon America as a stand-by, as a rally, so to speak, and if America came in, as he confidently anticipated would be the case, the moral effect of losing such a stand-by would be so tremendous, in his opinion, that it would, in all probability, lead to a repetition of the Russian revolt and the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

And when do you think the war will finish?

I cannot form any opinion; but I will say this, that it will not be won absolutely in the field. There is no doubt in my mind that if our fleet had been allowed to take the proper "cinch" on ships, neutral ships trading with Germany, at the beginning of the war, we should have had peace in sight now. Not having done it, Germany is now trying to turn the tables. They are trying to hold us on the Western Front while they are trying to sink as many ships as possible; ships which are bringing us our food. If we had done that at the very beginning of the war we should have had peace in sight; I am certain of that. If we had instituted a steady blockade of Germany in the matter of neutral ships conveying food Germany could not have held out. We have been allowing food and munitions to go into Germany; for many, many months after war was declared we were practically feeding the Germans, and that has had an immense effect on the duration of the war. I do not think that peace is in sight; unless there is a great upheaval in Germany, as in Russia. If such should happen then we may have peace at any moment. Mind you, the Germans are beaten. They commenced to be beaten at the battle of the Aisne, and now it has developed into the slow warfare of economic exhaustion. What we have to do now, chiefly, is to round up all neutral vessels carrying supplies to Germany; what we should have done from the beginning. This, combined with our work in the field, and the great probability of an upheaval in Germany against the Hohenzollern dynasty, will quickly bring peace in sight; but you must have all three if a speedy peace is to be secured."

Speaking of himself, Mr. Villiers mentioned that on one occasion his work brought him within seven yards of the German trenches. He then described one of his "scoops" in the war. At least three special artists, he said, were allowed in the British Army, of whom he was one. All three went to the somewhat severe fighting which was taking place round Neuve Chapelle. When they arrived they were put at different places. Being an "old hand" Mr. Villiers secured two other artists, unknown "quantities," to assist him, and they were placed at different spots while Mr. Villiers and the other two London illustrated newspaper men "dug" themselves in at other parts of the front. "We were all shelled," added the famous correspondent and artist, "but, having been in such circumstances before, I carried out my note-taking, sometimes jotting down notes on my hand, paper being dangerous. That was on a Monday. Then I, with my two 'understudies,' got back to a place of safety, and, after slaving hard night and day we were able to present my paper's readers with ten full page sketches of actual fighting around Neuve Chapelle. Another paper which was represented failed to produce any sketches—their man collapsed owing to 'shell nerves' when he reached England—and the other paper had but two sketches. That was a distinct score for me; thanks to my experience of such things. The other two artists had never 'been out' before."

CHINESE HAMS.

Recently a large amount of Chinese hams has been exported from China to Europe and America. The ham merchants are making big profits, and, in consequence, the ham industry is attracting considerable attention. The method of preparing the ham is not generally known because the manufacturers keep it a secret. That is one reason why the best hams are manufactured only in Chinua, Tungyang, and five other districts of Chekiang. The hams from Yunnan are inferior to the Chinua hams in quality. Those from Chekiang are also known as "bamboo leaf" hams, so named because of the hams being shaped like the leaf of a bamboo. The "bamboo leaf" hams are produced in the districts around Chinua. The profits of the ham industry range from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. of the manufacturing cost. The ham manufacturers only work in the winter and spring of each year, as other seasons of the year are unsuitable.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP SHOOT.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES.

The following is the complete list of competitors in the rifle-shooting contest, which is to take place on Saturday next:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Chief Petty Officer: Cree, Petty Officer: Edmonds, Petty Officer: Leach, Leading Signaller: Botley, Leading Seaman: Kitson.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Q.M. Sergt. Black, Corpl. Coxon, Corpl. Grimes, Corpl. Ramskill.

R.G.A.—Captain Taylor, Co. Sergt. Major: Heath, C.Q.M.S. Brounson, Sergt. Merrifield.

R.M.L.I.—Sergeant House, Sergeant Watering, Pte. Kelly.

K.S.L.I.—Sergeant Small.

74th PUNJABIS.—Subadar Bhaghat Singh, Jemadar Fatch Mohd, Jemadar Birang, Ram, Havildar Nand Singh, Naik Narain Singh, L/Naik Karam Dada, Sepoy Sher Mohd, Sepoy Parsottam.

74th PUNJABIS.—Bandmaster: Christian.

18th INFANTRY.—Subadar Mir Ahmad Khan, Havildar Mir Aulad Ali, Havildar Nabi Baksh, Naik Fajdar, L/Naik Imamuddin Khan, Sepoy Dilwar Ali Khan, Sepoy Nurudin Khan, Drummer: Ruluj Khan.

H.K.V.C.—Sergeant Bradbury, Sergeant Manuk, Sergeant Sutherland, Sergeant Whitelaw, Corpl. Heath.

H.K.V.R.—Lieut. Thornhill, Reg. Sergeant-Major Bond, Q.M. Sergeant Dawson, C.Q.M.S. Mackay, Sergeant Bannerman, Sergeant Woolley, Corpl. Carmichael, Corpl. Lyon, Pte. A. Jenkins, Pte. Goodman, Pte. W. Anderson, Pte. D. Keith.

HONGKONG POLICE.—Inspector Grant, Sergeant Pitt, Sergeant R. Marks, Sergeant Grimmett, Sergeant Perkins, P.C. Cave, P.C. 32 Mahomed.

HONGKONG POLICE (R).—Assistant Supt. Franks, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Chief Inspector Lammert, Trooper Relph, Trooper Hodge.

VICTORIA GARD.—Warder Gast.

H.M. DOCKYARD.—Mr. Brock, Mr. Drew, Mr. Elson, Mr. A. G. Pile, Mr. F. W. Wright, Mr. E. Sears.

Owing to the number of entries, and the desirability of concluding in one day, competitors are warned that the "Grouping" at 100 yards is cancelled. Firing will commence at the 200 yards range.

The following Cups have been presented:—

(1)—The Governor's Cup, by H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.

(2)—Cup for runner-up, by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

(3)—Cup for 3rd best shot, by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Shear, K.C.

(4)—Cup for 4th best shot, by Dr. Jordan, Surgeon-Supt. of Police (R).

(5)—Cup for 5th best shot, by Mr. T. F. Hough, Assistant Supt. of Police (R).

Firing will commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

His Excellency the Governor will be present.

The wearing of uniform, except by range officials, is optional.

All competitors, range officials, and all officers of H.M. Forces on the range are invited to tiffin. The latter will be kind enough to give an estimate of their numbers.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

WORK DONE IN HONGKONG.

Since the beginning of the year the following articles have been made by the "City Hall Working Party" (under Mrs. Stabb as Head) for the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, of which Lady May is the local President and Mrs. Stabb the vice-President:—

IN JANUARY.—248 shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 12 dressing-gowns, 10 waistcoats, 4 pillows, 56 bed-jackets, 14 pairs pyjamas, 5 pairs invalid boots, 57 vests, 12 scrubbers, 24 milk-covers, 80 mops, 85 mullers, 138 pairs of socks, 8 caps, 58 pairs knicker-caps, 4 pairs cuffs, and 2 pairs mittens.

IN FEBRUARY.—16 dressing-gowns, 127 shirts, 132 vests, 14 surgical shirts, 118 bed-jackets, 23 reversible bed-jackets, 71 pairs pyjamas, 38 pillows, 88 scrubbers, 9 pairs invalid boots, 203 milk-covers, 1 pocket-book—making in all, a total of 1,689 articles, all of which, by the kindness of Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes & Co., have been despatched to the Head Branch of the Guild in London.

The Helena May Institute (under Mrs. Jordan), the Catholic Women's League (under Miss Loureiro), the Peak Club (under Mrs. Gale), and the City Hall (under Mrs. Stabb) Working Parties have, in addition to the foregoing, made for the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild during January and February the following Hospital necessities:—

15,363 rolled bandages, 89 stump bandages, 621 many-tail bandages, 19 flannel many-tail bandages, 18 head bandages, 329 eye bandages, 1,194 swabs, 20 shirts, 28 medical shirts, 4 body-belts, 80 caps, 47 pairs operation stockings, 3 pairs bed-sores, and 42 wash cloths. Total 17,737 articles. They also sent 40 packs of playing cards, 5 boxes of candy sugar, and 1 parcel of magazines.

To Mrs. Alabaster, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild is indebted for the following list of woollen things which had been knitted for the Guild by ladies in their own houses:—

407 pairs of socks, 198 mufflers, 54 pairs knee-caps, 67 caps, and 37 pairs operation stockings. Total, 763.

KATHLEEN REES-DAVIES (Hon. Secretary).

S.H.O.R.T.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

H.K. VOLUNTEER RESERVES "THE BEST."

On Saturday the H.K. Volunteer Reserves met, at King's Park range, a team representing the rest of the Colony. In view of the forthcoming Northern Interport Match against Shanghai, that on Saturday was looked upon as an interport trial match. Each team consisted of twelve men, the best ten scores counted. There were no handicaps for the use of aperture sights, the match being held under interport conditions. The selection of the team to oppose the H.K.V.R. was entrusted to Messrs. Manuk (H.K.V.C.), Wallace (H.M.S. Tamar), and Grimes (R.E.). Unfortunately several of the first nominations, including Mr. Franks, D.S.P. (R) and Sergt. Small (K.S.L.I.), were unable to accept the invitation to shoot for the Rest. The Reserves shot exceptionally well, making the very fine average of 92.5 per man for the ten men, and winning by the wide margin of 61 points. L/Cpl Goodman made a possible at 500 yards. All the Reserves except Lieut. Thornhill, used aperture sights. Pte. A. Jenkins made the highest score for the day, 99, a "magpie" at both 500 and 600 yards ranges spoiling what would otherwise have been a remarkable score. C.P.O. Cree, H.M.S. Tamar, using open sights, made the very creditable score of 83, the highest for the Rest, several of whom used aperture sights. At the conclusion of the match tea was served and was much appreciated.

The full scores were:—

H.K.V.R.

	200	500	600	Total.
Pte. A. Jenkins	33	33	33	99
L/C F. C. Goodman	28	35	31	94
Pte. H. Elson	32	33	29	94
L/C E. Carmichael	31	31	31	93
Pte. J. Simpson	31	29	33	93
Pte. A. Brock	31	31	30	92
Sgt. G. H. M. Baughman	29	32	30	91
S.M.S. E. W. Dawson	30	31	30	91
S.M.S. J. C. Mackay	31	29	30	90
Corpl. J. A. Lyon	27	32	30	89
	303	315	307	925

COUNTED OUT.

	200	500	600	Total.
Q.M.S. D. Tolan	28	31	29	88
Lieut. A. M. Thornhill	31	23	25	79
	369	369	361	1099

"THE BEST."

	200	500	600	Total.
C.P.O. G. Cree, (Navy)	29	33	31	93
Mr. H. Heath, (Taiko)	31	32	27	90
Mr. Eldridge, (Taiko)	28	32	29	89
Sgt. Grimmett, (Police)	31	31	27	89
Capt. Murray Scott, (R.E.M.C.)	29	29	30	88
C. H. S. Khan, (H.K.P.R.)	31	32	25	88
Q.M.S. Black, (R.E.)	28	28	28	84
Capt. Taylor, (R.G.A.)	28	29	26	83
Corpl. G. Grimes, (R.E.)	30	27	26	83
* Q.M.S. Williams, (R.E.)	28	23	23	74
	291	301	272	864

COUNTED OUT.

	200	500	600	Total.
Sgt. Pitt (H.K.P.)	29	27	30	76
Mr. Wright, (Dockyard)	27	27	21	75
R.C.	27	27	21	75
	347	355	313	1015

THE "ELIJAH"

A selection of about twenty numbers from Mendelssohn's popular oratorio "Elijah" will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Friday evening at 9.15 by a large and well-balanced chorus of 114 voices. It is interesting to note that the "Elijah" was written for and first performed at the Birmingham Festival of 1846. The selection to be sung on Friday comprises most of the popular numbers out of the work and includes "O rest in the Lord," "Lord God of Abraham," "If with all your hearts," "Hear ye Israel," and the very fine concerted items "For He shall give his angels charge," "Come everyone that thirsteth," "Lift thine eyes," and "Holy, holy, holy." At the conclusion, the very fine "Epilogue" from Sir Edward Elgar's "Banner of St. George" will be sung, and its inclusion has a special significance in view of the fact that the entire collection, without any deductions whatever, will be given to the Red Cross and Prisoners-of-War Funds. Last year, although probably not less than 1,000 people were present, the collection only amounted to just over \$500. Of this amount nearly \$400, we are informed, was contributed by between 70 and 80 people, so that the individual contributions on the part of the bulk of those present were very small indeed. In view of the excellence of the objects for which this performance is got up, and the amount of work entailed on the part of those helping, it is hoped that this year the collection will meet with much more general support than has been the case in the past.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOW SHOWING

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE

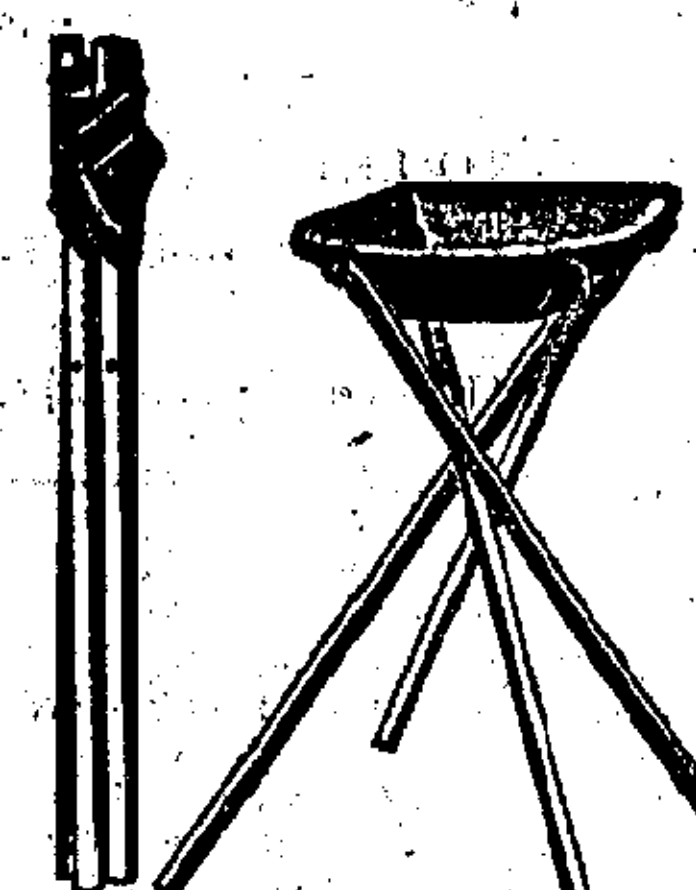


CAMP BEDS.

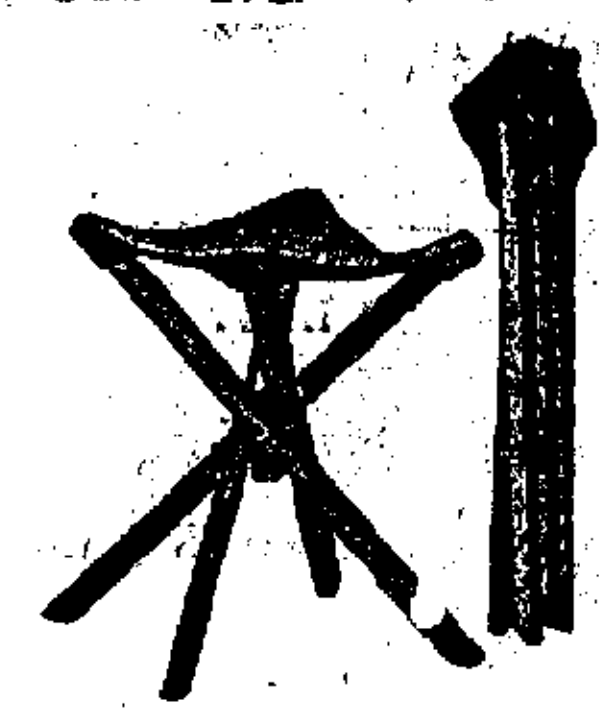
COMBINATION COT and TENT.



FOLDING WASHSTANDS.



FOLDING STOOLS.



ALSO TABLES, CHAIRS, WATER BAGS, SLEEPING BAGS, MOSQUITO NETS, BLANKETS, GROUND SHEETS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMP. PRICES MODERATE.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 3 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

THE LATEST CREATIONS
IN
LADIES' FOOTWEAR.
WHITE CANVAS
AND
SUEDE SHOES.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 4th, 7th and 9th instant.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [469]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHILIP MAWYIN COBB is authorized to enter into Share Contracts on our behalf.
MOXON & TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [470]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in our Firm in Hongkong CEASED on the 31st March, 1917.
Mr. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON POTTS and Mr. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK have this Day been admitted Partners in our Firm in Hongkong.
BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [471]

LOST.

ONE BLACK RETRIEVER DOG answers to the name of "NICK." Any person found in possession of same after this date, without reasonable excuse, will be prosecuted.
LEO D'ALMEIDA & CASTRO,
Old Supreme Court House,
Hongkong. [472]

TO LET.

NO. 7, PEAK ROAD, containing SIX ROOMS and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, to and for the sum \$50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 3rd April, 1917.
The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than \$100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons Tending for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity, and made for the general benefit of the Company.
F. J. THURBERY PELLHAM, Esq.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [474]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have from today's date severed my connection with Mr. FREDERICK and that he has no authority to sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my business.
Dated Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.
J. CAIRN OLIVER,
Architect and Surveyor. [475]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF 1888, E.

OFF HALF-YEARLY AND FINAL DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWING OF this LOAN will be payable at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1917.
List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersecretary.
For the HONGKONG & SHANTUNG BANKING CORPORATION.
Agents issuing the Loan.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1917. [455]

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN DALTON, sometimes known as MARY OLIVER DALTON, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GRAY DALTON, otherwise known as PHILIP COURTNEY and ASOKA, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the Undersecretary respecting his Share of the above Estate.
T. W. GARRETT,
Public Trustee.
Sydney, 2nd March, 1917. [457]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
90A, Prince Street,
Wanchai. [462]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
The Manager,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Queen's Road Central. [401]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [323]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
FREDERICK SMITH, SEETH & FLEMING. [103]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NELSON,
1, Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, with wharf area 55,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [231]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
"THE RETREAT," No. 58, TUNG PAI, HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shumshun, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [38]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANTUNG BANKING CORPORATION on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.
The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.
DOUGLAS L. APRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [431]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersecretary has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 14, Lyndhurst Terrace,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Silk Tapestry and Saddle Bag Upholstered Armchairs and Chamberfield Couches, Teak and Gilt Ornaments with Borealis, Mirrors, Gossamer Tables with Mirrors, Canton Blackwood Tables and Flower Stands, Steel Engravings, Sporting Prints, Oil Paintings, Desk and Chair, Tables, Bronze Figures, Porcelain, White Lace Curtains, etc., etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard and Dinner Vase, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Pile Carpets and Rugs, Electric Table Lamps and Lamp Fittings, Gilding and Table Fans, etc., etc.
Double Brass Bedsteads with Wires and Hair Mattresses, Teak Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Tapestry, Easy Chairs, etc., etc.
Bathroom and Pantry Requisites, American Ice Chest, Steel Safe, etc.
Also
1 Auto Piano (Nearly New) with Records.
1 Upright Grand Piano.
1 Victrola and 1 Gramophone.
On view from WEDNESDAY, the 4th April. Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [463]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 512.

people to be heard when it suits its purpose. The German Chancellor's reluctance to Russia may have been dictated by policy, but the outbreak of the Socialists was the rumbling of the storm which is threatening the Prussian dynasty. "If Russia had concentrated on internal re-construction," remarked the German Chancellor, "there would have been no room for the restless policy of expansion which led to the war, and such a hatred of the old régime that no pity can be left for the downfallen house of rulers." These words come ill from the ruling caste in Germany, and before long the Hohenzollerns may have bitter reason to remember them. For generations Germany has been afflicted with a "restless policy of expansion." The condition of her internal affairs may not be so bad as was that of Russia before the revolution, but she has only coquetted with Liberty. Surely even the Prussian bureaucrats must realize that it is too late in the day to prate about their readiness to negotiate peace whenever the Allies "abandon their unrealistic ideas" of crushing them. That idea, they will find, is not unrealistic, nor will it be abandoned. The inspired messages from Berlin which speak of the nation waiting, with heads erect, for the offer of the enemy are drowned by the clamour of the Socialists for a Republican form of Government, and the assertion that the German armies are stronger than ever on all fronts is certainly ill-timed when those armies are still retreating in that which is admitted to be the decisive theatre of the war. An admirable answer to the German Chancellor's pious hope that "Russia will become a bulwark of peace" has been given by a Russian journal in the following words: "We want peace which a new crowned German fool cannot disturb. The best means to realise this is for Germany to take her destiny into her own hands." Judging from the cabled extracts of the speeches in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, however, Germany still contains a number of "Die Harde"—those who cannot see the writing on the wall or realise that they will inevitably be involved in the approaching debacle. They scout the idea of reform and their battle-cry is still "Hands off old Prussia." Their obstinacy may delay the crash for a few months—it can do little more—but the crash will be the more complete the longer it is postponed. Mr. VILLIERS, the well-known war artist and correspondent, who has seen more of warfare than any soldier in the world, and has spent many months upon the present battlefields in Europe, is convinced that Germany's end will be brought about by internal revolution, the signal for the commencement of which will probably be America's entry into the arena as a belligerent. Mr. VILLIERS does not anticipate that the Allied armies will cross the Rhine. In this his opinion appears to be in conflict with that of the Generals in command of the Allied forces on the Western front, but if the German people are to take matters quickly into their own hands it will be immaterial whether the Allied armies do, or do not, march to Berlin, for their object will have been accomplished. The Prussian military caste will have received its death-blow and the aggressive spirit which it fostered will have been destroyed.

We have received \$15 for the Red Cross Fund from Mr. George McIlraith, of the *str. Cambria*.

H.E. the Governor and Lady May have intimated their intention of being present at the concert to be given by Mr. Paul Dufault at the Theatre Royal this evening.

The Police report that a Chinese widow, residing at No. 110 Second Street, attempted to cut her throat with a knife and had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

There will be a social evening at the Union Church Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavour Society, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock. Men of the garrison are invited.

A special social evening will be held at the Sailors and Soldiers' Home this (Tuesday) evening at 8 p.m., for which a varied and attractive programme has been arranged. Refreshments are being provided by the Services Entertainment Fund and a Service Men are cordially invited.

Another armed robbery has been reported to the Police. Six men, armed with knives, entered a house at Chiclé Terrace at 6.50 on Sunday morning. They overpowered and gagged the inmates, wounding a woman, and decamped with money, clothing and jewellery to the value of \$688.

Mr. Frederic Villiers, who is to give an "illustrated war talk" entitled "With Joffre and French," at the Peak Club on Thursday evening, was specially invited by the French Military Authorities to join the army of the Republic in the field, and by the courtesy of the British War Office he has been permitted to make sketches of the Imperial Troops in action along their famous battle-front in France and Flanders. Mr. Villiers is the only man on the lecture platform who has been at the French and British fronts, who has seen most of the fighting in every campaign for the past 45 years, and who draws as well as describes what he has actually seen.

SCENE ON THE "HOISANG." DISORDERLY SHIP'S OFFICER.

A scene on the *str. Hoisang* had its sequel at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday when Owen Phillips, formerly Chief Officer of the *str. Hoisang*, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner. Defendant denied the charge.

Detective Sergeant Cockle spoke to going on board the ship and the Captain having asked him to take the defendant off. The defendant refused to go, and witness then explained that he was a police officer and produced his card. Defendant tried to pull the card out of his hand, with the result that it got torn. Defendant had a "boy" with him from the Astor House Hotel, whom he had brought on board to take his luggage off, and he said that if the police were going to take him on shore, they would have to take his luggage also, at the same time telling the "boy" to leave it alone. Witness had the luggage removed. Defendant said he was capable of doing his duties, but witness took him to the Central Police Station. The defendant was previously Chief Officer of the ship, but was paid off. The defendant was under the influence of drink.

Sergeant Blackman said that there was no doubt that the master would report the matter to the Harbour Master, where the ship came back. When defendant was put in the cells, he made a great deal of noise, and was raving for some time. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM IN SAUSAGE SKINS.

The latest device in opium smuggling was disclosed in Mr. Wood's Court, yesterday, when a Chinese was charged with attempting to import opium.
Revenue Inspector Wildin told the Court that defendant arrived at Hongkong on Saturday from Macao by the *s.s. Tai Shan*. He was stopped as he was leaving the steamer, and two sausage skins, containing 25 tins of opium, were found tied round his legs.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded guilty, but said that his client had been merely employed to smuggle the opium.
A fine of \$2,000 was imposed, or, in default of payment, six months' hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO EXPORT GOLD LEAF.

An amah was charged on remand, before Mr. Wood, with attempting to export, without a permit, gold leaf to the value of \$400. It will be recalled that defendant stated that the gold leaf represented her entire savings as an amah in Singapore, and that she was ignorant of the requirements of the law as to permits. She was remanded in order that she might consult with Mr. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, as to getting a permit.

Yesterday Mr. Wood informed her that Mr. Hutchinson had granted her a permit to take the gold leaf away, and he imposed a nominal fine of \$2.

PAUL DUFALT'S CONCERT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The first concert of the Paul Dufault Season takes place to-night at the Theatre Royal, when a programme of wide interest and variety will be presented. Mr. Dufault's opening number will be the beautiful tenor aria, "Celeste Aida" from Verdi's "Aida." Mr. Dufault's first group of songs includes the "Boat Song" and "Au Pays," a French sentimental song, which, attaining instant popularity wherever it is heard, The Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald* describes this song as "The tragedy of a lifetime compressed into a few lines of music." The group closes with a new American ballad entitled "Lorraine." Mr. Dufault's second group comprises dramatic songs over-written by "Howe's charming French ballad, and "How's My Boy," said to be one of the most dramatic songs ever written. With Miss Bindley, Mr. Dufault will be heard in the duet from the fourth act of Gounod's "Roméo and Juliet." Miss Bindley's "Roméo" selection will be the ever-popular "Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto," and she will also be heard in two groups of English ballads. Mr. Empson's piano selections include the Chopin "Polonaise" in A Major. There will be a complete change of programme at each concert.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is a pity that when the new censorship regulations were framed it did not occur to anybody that for trying an issue between the Press and the Government, it would have been more in accordance with the principles of British justice to select an absolutely impartial tribunal, free from all suggestion of official bias. A Cadet, sitting as a magistrate to determine such an issue, can hardly be said to fulfill this requirement, conscientious as he may be in the discharge of his duties, and although his decision is always open to revision by the Supreme Court something like \$700 has to be deposited. I believe, before this right may be exercised by a dissatisfied defendant. The Governor has power, under one of the local Ordinances, to set up a bench of Justice. What a splendid opportunity has been missed to justify the existence of a large army of unemployed in this Colony!

By way of experiment, the Sanitary Board recently introduced a new system of street cleaning. While from the *employes* point of view it may be eminently satisfactory, from the public point of view it leaves much to be desired. The coolies who sweep the roadways seem to select an hour of the day when the traffic is heaviest and raise clouds of dust to the grave discomfort of passers-by, and serious detriment to the goods of those vendors of eatables who display their delicacies on stalls. Of course, the coolies prefer this to sweeping in the small hours, but there are other people deserving of some consideration even in war-time, and they are the people who pay.

The police reports, during the past week have revealed three cases of amazing credulity on the part of Chinese. On the most absurd and flimsy pretexts an amah was induced to part with \$110, a shop coolie with \$200, and a married woman with her gold bangles, the recipient in each instance being a perfect stranger. In the first two cases the old "confidence trick" was employed, the victims handing over their money in return for a "bundle of notes," which they were invited to change at the nearest money-changer's. The married woman gave up her bangles in order that a kindly-disposed "old gentleman" might cure her offspring of a skin disease by rubbing them on the affected parts. Cannot something be done by the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, through the medium of the native Press, to warn the innocents against these predators? "Canton birds," as the police aptly describe them. They arrive in Hongkong by the morning boat, and swoop down upon their prey in time to get away again by the evening steamer. When successful, it must be a most lucrative little expedition.

The Chinese competitors in the Hongkong C.C. Tennis Tournament are known to have greatly improved during the past season, and to be very eager to demonstrate that a well-trained Chinese athlete is the equal of the well-trained Occidental when it comes to vigorous tennis. Ng Sze Kwong is in better fettle than he was last year, and I should not be surprised to see him meeting Green in the final of the Championship Singles, in which case the final would be a very open affair. In the Championship Doubles, also, the Chinese have put forward two very promising pairs. If the Chinese carry off both the Championship Singles and Doubles I know that it will not occasion any great surprise. They train and practise most assiduously, and this means a lot in long tournament games.

To judge by the times recorded in the various school sports which have been taking place recently, the Hongkong Chinese should be able to furnish some very promising entries for the next Far Eastern Olympic games. Already the "touts" are out for swimmers, tennis, football and volley-ball players, in regard to whom Hongkong is considered to be specially favoured. Much is expected from Ng Sze Kwong in the tennis section, and some Queen's College students should figure in the swimming, football and volley-ball events. Nor must those who are hunting up probable wearers of the laurel overlook the runner who, according to one local paper, covered 100 yards in 1 sec. and 400 yards in 5 sec. It will take the Japanese all their time to slip past him.

Scene, "Tandemage" on the occasion of the Peak School Sports. "Fond mother—When you hear the word 'go' you run hard and pick up all the potatoes you can. Offspring—Yes, mamma. The word was given, and the little aspirant to a laurel crown immediately picked up all the potatoes in the vicinity, threw them into the bucket, and screamed with delight. His joy was quickly changed to sorrow, however, when he was informed that he had been "scratched" for poaching on others' preserves, and he promptly proceeded to make an endeavour to scratch the winner. A struggle ensued, and outraged feelings were only calmed by the promise of a consolation prize.

ROBERT R. RANDOM.

THE WAR.

ENEMY PEACE FEELERS.

CENTRAL POWERS AND "HONOURABLE TERMS."

THE GREAT ADVANCE.

GERMANY'S "BLOCKADE."

RUSSIA'S RESOLUTION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH STILL ADVANCING.

SYSTEMS OF TRENCHES AND STRONG POINTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A French communiqué says:—On the Somme and the Oise there has been intermittent artillery fire.

Between Ailette and Lam Road we captured several systems of trenches and strong points east of Neuville-sur-Margival. The enemy, after a vigorous defence, was driven back to the outskirts of Vauxillon and Taffaux, suffering heavily; 108 prisoners were taken and four machine-guns captured.

The artillery on both sides was most active west of Maisons de Champagne.

A Belgian communiqué states that there has been continuous artillery fire on the whole front, especially in the region of Dixmude.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

GERMAN METHODS AT ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The British are now within sight of the spires of St. Quentin, where the Germans, after months of luxury and licence, had begun to loot the museums, picture galleries, etc. A part of the town is already ruined by fires and explosions.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GREAT ADVANCE.

HINDENBURG LINE REACHED.

PARIS, April 1st.

An expert commentator says: We have reached the celebrated Hindenburg line. There will now be a pause in the operations until our new positions have been consolidated and the weather improves.

In view of the British victory in Palestine, the Turks can no longer doubt that their Empire is threatened. Without the help of the Germans, the Turks cannot dream of avenging their defeats in Asia, and it is unlikely that General von Hindenburg can at present spare troops to assist Turkey.

BRITISH STILL GOING AHEAD.

LONDON, April 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, says:—We are still advancing.

The enemy opposition is weaker along the southern part of our new front; consequently we made the biggest advance in this sector, while from Beaumont to Arras, every gain was the result of hard fighting.

We seized a hill which brings us within four miles of the Cambrai-St. Quentin Road, while further south our advance reached a point barely four miles from the centre of St. Quentin.

In a triangle there has been greater resistance between Croisilles, Vrancourt and Quant. Two more posts were captured, after a fierce struggle, and in a bombing post protecting these positions, every German was killed.

A company of infantry captured every man in a regular nest of outposts two miles from Croisilles.

Counter-attacks were severely punished by fire from a field battery, the presence of which was presumably unsuspected by the Germans.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, April 1st.

A German official wireless message states:—Strong English attacks between Arras and Lens failed.

The English pushed forward their lines two or three kilometres between the Peronne-Gauzeaubert road to Omignon brook, but they lost heavily.

MORE FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 1st.

A communiqué records an artillery duel of considerable violence on the Somme and the Oise, and perceptible progress during the night north and south of the Ailette, particularly north-east of Margival.

ADDITIONAL POINTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, April 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—During March we made 1,239 Germans prisoner, sixteen of whom were officers. We also captured three field guns, twenty-five trench mortars and sixty machine-guns. The total number of prisoners taken in January and March amounts to 4,600.

We occupied, this morning, Savy, four miles to the west of St. Quentin, after considerable fighting, and inflicted heavy casualties. In the afternoon we occupied Savy Wood, one mile to the north of the village.

We captured Vendelles on Saturday night, and Epéhy and Pexiere this morning.

We progressed north-west of Croisilles and raided during the night north of Roelincourt, north-east of Neuville St. Vaast and south-west of Givenchy, inflicting many casualties.

There was considerable air-fighting on Saturday, when we destroyed two German machines and drove down three others. One British machine is missing.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

LONDON, April 1st.

An official message from Mesopotamia states:—The enemy's attempted converging movement from the Shatt el Adhaim and Deli Abbas on our Deltawa detachment failed.

The enemy's movement from Deli Abbas has continued, and his troops are now in full retreat.

We attacked on the Shatt el Adhaim in force on Thursday, and, after severe fighting, we occupied the whole position. Several enemy counter-attacks failed, the enemy leaving 124 unwounded and many wounded in our hands. He again retired to the right bank of the Shatt el Adhaim.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOOD AERIAL WORK.

LONDON, April 1st.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed attacks in the Kirilbala, Jacobeni and Valepntina road regions.

Our aeroplanes and gunfire burnt an airship in the Odobetschi region.

Twenty-two of our aeroplanes bombed Brailov, causing dock fires.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

SOME "ACHIEVEMENTS."

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Telegraph's naval expert points out that while Germany's submarine piracy is designed to stop all British trade immediately, sticking at no inhumanity, the effect of this aim had been that British ports, during the "blockade," had been visited by 40,000 ships of all nationalities, excluding fishing vessels and local traders.

He challenges Germany to say how many submarines, costing a quarter of a million pounds each, have not returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW RAIDER.

THE "SEE ADLER."

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31st.

The raider (referred to in earlier telegrams) is probably a captured converted American barque. She is laden with mines, armed with two guns and two quick-firers, and has a wireless installation. She is commanded by Count Ucker.

Survivors relate that the raider has been re-named the *See Adler*, and is provisioned for eighteen months. They state that she hoisted the Norwegian flag on sighting the merchantmen, and then displayed the German ensign when her prey came within range of her guns.

There are 286 refugees aboard the *Combronne*, and the sunken ships number nine, including the sailing vessel *Charles Gounod*. Another resisted, but was obliged to surrender after her engineers had been wounded.

SURVIVOR'S STORY.

LATER.

A survivor states:—"The *Cambronne*, on the morning of March 20th, when in Latitude 20.10 South and Longitude 28.05 West, sighted a sailing ship, which approached rapidly. Her sails were suddenly lowered, and at 2,000 yards the German flag was displayed, accompanied by a cannon shot. A German officer and armed seamen boarded the *Cambronne*, seized her papers and invited me aboard the cruiser."

ROUGHLY TREATED.

The Captain of the French sailing ship *Duplex* says that, though ill, he was roughly treated by the Germans, who pillaged his ship for four hours. The Germans told fantastic stories in order to depress the prisoners. For instance, they stated that France was about to be overwhelmed by six million Germans, and that Russia had been dismembered.

The *See Adler* is a vessel of 2,800 tons, square rigged, with a speed of 12 knots. She has concealed guns, and had two gasoline launches in her hold till past the danger zone after leaving Germany.

The only seaman detained as a prisoner is a Dutchman, who refused the paper money offered him for working in the raider's galley. Eleven ships have been sunk.

"MOEW" COMMANDER INTERVIEWED.

AMSTERDAM, April 1st.

The commander of the *Moewe*, interviewed in Berlin, stated that he converted one of the captured vessels into an auxiliary cruiser and re-named her the *Geyer*. She sank a number of vessels, but eventually had to be sunk herself, owing to her useless engines.

THE "OTAKI'S" PLUCKY FIGHT.

The interview furnished further particulars of the British steamer *Otaki's* brave resistance, mentioned on March 29th. The fight lasted for twenty minutes. The *Otaki* was hit by twenty-five shells, but both vessels caught fire. The *Moewe* developed a troublesome leak, and the fire was so serious that most of the crew suffered injury by burns, to which an under-officer and six men succumbed. Many of the crew of the *Otaki* were badly wounded before they discontinued the fight.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, April 1st.

An Italian official message states:—"We drove back an attack to the north of San Caterina in the Gorizia area."

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "PEACE CHORUS."

TWO SIGNIFICANT STATEMENTS.

BERNE, April 2nd.

Telegrams from Vienna emphasize that the Austrian Foreign Minister's statement with reference to peace, published on March 31st, is on all fours with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag. Both were intended to show the complete unanimity of the Central Powers on all questions.

The Bavarian Press has now joined in the peace chorus, declaring that Austria and Germany are ready to enter into any practicable way leading to an honourable peace.

INDIA AND COFFEE PROHIBITIONS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. D. Bess emphasised the seriousness to India of the prohibition of the import of coffee into the United Kingdom, and he urged the Imperial Government to allow the import of the Indian coffee crop under licence.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was communicating with the Board of Trade in connection with this matter.

EXCHANGE IN PERSIA.

LONDON, April 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Yule, Mr. Chamberlain said the Raj was considering the recommendations of the Committee regarding the granting of the same rate of exchange from rupees into kranas to the troops in Persia as to Indo-Europeans and he had telegraphed the officers in Persia that a decision would be reached as soon as possible.

MAKING MUNITIONS.

INDIAN EXPERIMENTS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Wardle, M.P., Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Wakefield, Director General of Revenue at Hyderabad, had called the attention of the Raj to the possibility of using certain material for the manufacture of munitions. Experiments showing the utility of the material had not yet established its superiority over other materials, consequently, no final decision regarding its employment had yet been taken.

RUSSIA'S RESOLVE.

PETROGRAD, April 2nd.

M. Lvoff, in receiving a number of pressmen, repeated the Government's determination to unwaveringly fulfil Russia's treaty agreements with the Allies to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion; to free the Russians, who would not bow before the invader, who was striving to humiliate them. A victory over the Kaiser would be a victory of democracy over the strongest bulwark of reaction in the world.

SUPPOSED INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

SOME ARRESTS.

PETROGRAD, April 2nd.

The Government has ordered the removal to Petrograd of all the personages detained with the ex-Tsar at Tsarkoe Selo.

The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, and a number of the suite of the Grand Duke Boris have been arrested for supposed connection with a plot to proclaim the Grand Duke Nicholas as Tsar.

SILVER.

LONDON, April 1st.

Silver is quoted at 384. There is very little offering, and the market is quiet.

AMERICA AND WAR.

ON THE TIP-TOE OF EXPECTATION.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd.

We are on the tip-toe of expectation in regard to President Wilson's message to Congress on Tuesday.

Messages from patriotic societies have been pouring in at the White House supporting President Wilson. There have also been special trains to Washington conveying war delegations.

The pacifists are equally busy, advertising wholesale in favour of arbitration.

SUPPLYING THE ARMY.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A new department of the War Office has been created, to take over the functions of the various departments relating to the commercial side of the business of supplying the army, except with munitions.

THE GERMAN WAY.

JASSY, April 2nd.

It transpires that the Germans have arrested, at Bukharest, the septuagenarian mother of the Premier, M. Bratianu, holding her as hostage.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.

Mr. Lansing has handed the Danish Minister in the United States a treasury warrant for five millions sterling as payment for the Danish West-Indies, which will henceforth be known as the Virginia Islands.

Admiral Pollock, commanding the warship *Hancock*, has been ordered to receive the Islands in the name of the United States.

THE CHANCELLOR'S TRAP.

RUSSIAN PAPER'S VIGOROUS RETORT.

PETROGRAD, April 1st.

All the newspapers emphasise that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's references to Russia in the Reichstag were intended to entrap Liberal opinion in Russia in favour of peace.

The *Novoe Vremya* recalls that the Kaiser was always interfering in internal affairs in Russia and had officials and even Ministers appointed. The paper says: "We want a peace which a new crowned German fool could not disturb. The best means to realise this is for Germany to take her destiny into her own hands."

HONOURABLE PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, April 1st.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Germany's hope that the Russian Revolution will result in peace is evidenced by an inspired Berlin telegram, purporting to give the views held in political circles of Count Czernin's interview. It says that Count Czernin's frank utterances were greeted with joy, and that they will doubtless help to destroy the enemy rumours that the Central Powers are willing to assist in the restoration of Russian reaction. It adds:—"It now lies with Russia to reply to the clear and unmistakable utterances of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Czernin. The latter's readiness to negotiate for peace, whenever our enemies abandon the unrealistic idea of crushing us, agrees with the wishes of the German people. We can hold our head erect and await an offer of the enemy who knows our intentions. Since December 12th, we have been stronger than ever on all fronts; and we can endure till we secure an honourable peace worth our gigantic sacrifices."

MUNITIONS.

NEW BRANCH OF MINISTRY FORMED.

LONDON, April 1st.

A new branch of the Ministry of Munitions has been established, with Sir Lionel Phillips as Controller. It will deal with the examination and development of mineral properties in the United Kingdom, with the exception of coal and iron. It is likely to be especially valuable for purposes of war.

An Advisory Committee of nine members will assist the Controller.

THE GALLANT MIDDLESEX.

INSPECTED AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, April 1st.

His Excellency the Governor inspected the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, which is replacing the Shropshires.

His Excellency referred to the King's message of admiration at their conduct on the occasion of the accident to the *Tyndarus*, whereby they upheld the splendid tradition of the Birkenhead.

THE REICHSTAG.

STORMY "SCENES."

LONDON, April 1st.

A message from Amsterdam states that there were stormy scenes in the Reichstag on March 30th, Socialists, amid shouts of "Treason P," declaring that a Republic in Germany was inevitable, and demanding larger powers for the Reichstag in regard to foreign policy.

BARROW STRIKERS.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Press Bureau announces that the Barrow strike now affects practically all the engineering shops in that area, but does not affect the shipyards.

The strikers have to-day, despite efforts towards a settlement by the Society of Engineers and the Minister for Labour, determined by a large majority to continue the strike.

The production of munitions of vital national importance are being greatly delayed, and the Government, which regards the strike in the gravest light, is immediately considering steps to deal with it.

THE PLIGHT OF POOR FOIL.

APPEAL FROM A HONGKONG LADY WITH THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

The Honorary Secretary of the War Charities Committee sends us the following extract from a letter received from a Hongkong lady who is nursing the wounded in France under the French Red Cross:—

"You didn't say how much money you made for the Star and Garter Fund, I hope it was a lot and suppose it was, since Hongkong is such a generous place. I wish you would remember out there that the Star and Garter Fund, the Prince of Wales' Fund, etc., are supported all over the world, and that the French Red Cross does not get a tithe-in fact one hundredth part—as much money as the English War Charities do. They are doing perfectly heroic work. I can't tell you how economical they have to be of every sort of thing in the French hospitals, how little the poor poilu gets of the luxuries which are lavished on our Tommies, and how nearly nothing he can buy for himself out of his wretched pay of five sous a day. Even his tobacco costs three times what it does for our men, and matches cost about as much for two boxes in France as for twenty in England."

"At our hospital in Honfleur we used our bandages and compresses over and over again—washed, put in chloride of lime, sterilized until there was not a thread left. There are 220 beds there, and we have a record of fewer deaths than any hospitals of its size in France taking equally serious cases, and yet we have not one single wheeled chair in the place. When I went there there was not a single flannel bed-jacket, to say nothing of pyjamas—no comforts of any sort. When the poor chaps went back half cured to the trenches it was in their old clothes—washed and mended, it is true, but so inadequate to keep out this terrible cold of France that eats into men's vitals who have lowered vitality from illness."

"I have begged and scraped in England and America, and people have done splendidly and given generously—shirts, sheets, towels, bandages, swabs, games, all sorts of things; but it isn't much when you think of the need. Can't Hongkong help them? Do ask someone to start something for Hospital Auxillaire 113, Honfleur, and we should be so grateful. They are our allies and such splendid allies."

"The Canadian Red Cross sent us heaps of drugs and dressings, etc., in October, and the English Red Cross some more in December. We have some things bought from the proceeds of France's Day in London, but we need heaps more."

"Two friends are giving me a motor-car for the wounded, and I am hoping to get enough money to buy them at least one wheeled chair, but I want more. I got them games last year, but most of them are now worn out, as the poor devils had only one chess-board to amuse themselves with, and two dirty packs of cards in the whole establishment. When I went there, any old games would be appreciated. Money or flannel shirts, or socks or games, or wicker chairs—anything, everything could be used."

SANAPHOS is British.

More than that, it is better than the product of the Enemy.

Are there still men and women who continue to use the German product, and refuse even to test and compare the All-British Sanaphos?

It replaces quickly the elements which are used up rapidly by overwork, overstrain, long hours, and concentrated effort.

These are the elements which are not supplied in sufficient quantity by our ordinary diet. Sanaphos supplies exactly those elements, in liberal quantities.

It is just food, but food that puts its strength into your system almost instantly. You feel the benefit at once.

Sanaphos is not a drug-medicine, remember. It is not a false stimulant. No stimulant gives such real strength as Sanaphos—the nerve re-creator and food.

In addition to rebuilding the wear and tear of nerves and brain, Sanaphos makes muscle and strength. It gives your system almost instantly the substance to rebuild tissues which are used up daily and hourly by hard work, or by ordinary exertion.

These necessary elements of nerve, brain and muscle are absorbed by the system more easily than milk, and more quickly than from other foods.

All the active "enzymes" of fresh milk are contained in Sanaphos. That is why it is so easily digestible. Unlike preparations of "casein," it does not cause digestive ills.

It is pleasant in flavour and does not tire the most delicate palate. Sanaphos is taken with relish when other foods are refused.

Sir William Taylor, M.D., formerly Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Forces in India, and more recently Surgeon-General of the Forces, is Chairman of the Company which owns and makes Sanaphos.

It is sold at a lower price than the German-owned product which it displaces. It is a better remedial food.

Begin To-day

your test of Sanaphos. Go to your Retailer. Get a bottle of Sanaphos. Emphasize "Sanaphos," and be careful not to accept any German substitute. Three times a day take two teaspoonfuls in half a glass of water (or milk, cocoa, or beef tea). See how quickly it gives new strength to the tired body, tired nerves and tired brain.

Sample Free.

If your Retailer has not Sanaphos, a supply sufficient for a test of its merits will be sent post paid if you mention your Chemist's name and address. Write to the nearest address below, or to The British Milk Products Co., Ltd., 69, Mark Lane, London, England.

SANAPHOS

The Superior British Restorative of Nerve and Tissue. A food reinforcing ordinary diet.

For export markets Sanaphos is put up in bottles, and can be obtained from Chemists at a price which brings it within the reach of all. In case of any difficulty in obtaining it, write for a sample and give the name of your Chemist, and arrangements will be made for regular supplies.

Stocks are held by, and requests for samples should be addressed to: Messrs. Fletcher & Co., and The Queen's Dispensary, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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ECZEMA IN RASH ON BOY'S BACK

Arms and Legs. Irritation Dreadful. Restless at Night. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had a serious illness and when he got better he noticed a rash on his back which was worse in the joints of his arms and legs. I was told it was dry eczema. The irritation was dreadful and he would rub himself until the blood ran. He was restless at night and would wake up scratching, and I often used to hold him until he had got to sleep again. I only used one-half a box of Cuticura Ointment and one bar of Cuticura Soap and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Brown, The Chestnuts, Eye, N. Peterboro', Northamptonshire, Eng., July 29, 18.

Sample Each Free by Post. With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address postpaid for samples: P. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

THE TRADE UNION OUTLOOK. COMPLETING THE INDUSTRIAL CHARTER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES.")

It is clear that the British workmen will, after the war, less than ever consent to sit down quietly under industrial autocracy. There are employers who are claiming to-day that they are henceforth going to be "masters in their own works," and that they intend to run their own factories as they think best. That way lie "ca danny" and spasmodic rebellions. If the Factory Acts and Mines Acts and Shop Hours Acts and Trade Boards Acts do not serve to warn such employers that the day for industrial autocracy has gone by, they must be reminded, not only of their penal liability under the Munitions Acts, but also of the specific obligations to which they have individually set their hands in their contracts with the Government entirely to restore the pre-war working conditions of their factories. They cannot be allowed, even if they would, to stand in the way of a national settlement. They will do well to agree quickly, lest worse things befall them.

It is, in fact, imperative that the new settlement, if it is to have any chance of final acceptance, should include a definite constitution, both for the little kingdom represented by each establishment, and for the industry of which it forms part. Such a constitution must, we suggest, include—

(a) Universal acceptance of trade unionism by employers—making it a penal offence for an employer to have a rule against engaging trade unionists, or for him to refuse unreasonably to receive the trade union officials or to negotiate with them.

(b) Workshop committees or shop stewards to be provided for in every establishment having more than 20 operatives, to whom the employer should be required to communicate at least one week prior to their adoption any proposed new rules, and also any proposed changes in wage rates, piecework prices, allowances, deductions, hours of labour, meat times, methods of working, and conditions affecting the comfort of the workshop.

These workshop committees should, it is suggested, be frankly representative, partly of the several trade unions to which the employees may belong, and partly of the employees as such, whether members of trade unions or not. Possibly a good arrangement would be for half the members to be nominated in due proportion on behalf of those employees who were members of the several unions, and the other half to be elected by the whole body of employees. It should be the duty of workshop committees to see that no cutting of piecework prices and no reduction or "nibbling" of the standard rate takes place, or any such case both to conditions, and in any such case both to make representations to the employer and to communicate with the trade union to be concerned. The employer shall not be required to receive and consider any representation asking for an advance in wage rates or other improvement of conditions unless it has received the endorsement of the trade union. The works committee should not be permitted to take any action contrary to the conditions agreed to between the employers and workmen of the district; and its constitution must, of course, not include any clause or agreement restricting the freedom of employers or employees as to strike or lock-outs.

(c) Can we add to this constitution a clause providing for a deliberative, national council for each industry? An interesting proposal has been made by Mr. Sparkes, a London master builder, for a permanent "Industrial Parliament for the Building Industry," to be composed of 20 members appointed by the National Associated Building Trades Council and a like number representing the Federation of Building Trades, Employers. Such a body, meeting regularly for stated sessions, might work out greatly improved conditions for the industry. He suggests that—

"The Parliament would not concern itself with the adjustment of differences or the settlement of disputes. Means already exist for conducting such negotiations and settling such issues. The functions of the Parliament would not be judicial or conciliatory, but constructive. The agenda of the Parliament would be determined from time to time according to circumstances as they arose. The following matters call urgently for attention from such a joint council of employers and employed in the building industry at the present moment—

1. Regulation of wages.—The provision of a graduated scale of minimum rates designed to maintain real wages as nearly as possible identical throughout the country. Subsequent advances to be on a national basis.
2. Unemployment.—To acquire a fuller participation in the control of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, and to supplement their work by improved organization, special to the building trade for (a) the decentralization of labour and (b) by minimizing the fluctuation of trade by intelligent anticipation and the augmentation of demand in slack periods, in co-operation with the National Housing and Town Planning Council and the Local Government Board.
3. Employment of partially disabled soldiers.—To consider the employment of partially disabled soldiers

and to ensure that the pensions granted by the nation shall not become the means of reducing the standard of wages.

4. Technical Training and Apprenticeship.—To make provision for adequate technical training for the members of the industry. Apprenticeship, and the regulation of the conditions of entry into the industry.

5. Publicity.—To issue authoritative information upon all matters whereon it is deemed desirable that leaders of public opinion, the Press, and the general public should have exact information.

6. Investigation into possible lines of improvement.—To investigate, in conjunction with experts, foreseeable developments, probable changes, and suggested improvements, such as Scientific management, Industrial control and status of labour.

Improvements in design and standards of workmanship. Closer association between commercial and aesthetic requirements. Additions to this list would be as occasion arose.

There would be many advantages, to employers as well as to the community as a whole, if such a deliberative body in each industry could sit regularly to consider its requirements, quite irrespective of any differences between masters and men.

NO LIMITATION OF OUTPUT.

The foregoing heads of the Charter—the Prevention of Unemployment, the Maintenance of the Standard Rates, and the Grant of a Constitution—will seem to some employers to represent an enormous concession to labour. Yet they are, in fact, very low terms on which, if we fail to restore the pre-war network of trade union conditions in accordance with our pledged word, there is any chance of securing the new settlement which is so indispensable to efficient production. And it must be remembered that none of these three concessions reduce by a single penny the margin between cost and price, which is the employer's profit. On the contrary, by securing continuity of employment, which involves continuity of profit-making as well as continuity of wage-paying, the aggregate profit of each decade will actually be increased.

What is most vital to national efficiency, as it is to the employers' hope of profit, is to get rid, fully and permanently, of the workman's tendency to slightly restrict his output. This has been the past the sullen refusal of the workshop to the employers' constant attempts to cut rates and to his peremptory turning off of hands whenever work was slack. We can get rid of it only by really maintaining the standard rates and preventing unemployment. Making these two concessions, the Government can legitimately ask for a frank abandonment of a practice which does more harm to British industry than all the strikes and lock-outs.

FREEDOM FOR EVERY WORKER.

Once unemployment is prevented and an effective guarantee for the maintenance of the standard rate is conceded, together with a constitution for the factory and the industry, the claims of the labourers and the women to remain in their new job, and of the employers to organize their factories on new principles, become intractable.

In return for these concessions the Government may fairly ask from the trade unions complete freedom for the employer for engaging any person whatever, for any sort of work, complete freedom for any person to do any task or carry out any process, and complete freedom for the introduction of any machinery or process. What is and will remain indispensable is that whoever is engaged should receive, not what wage the employer may dictate, but the full standard rate for the work, as authoritatively prescribed and enforced. This maintenance of the standard rate for the work done, of course, is the very cornerstone of the edifice. If employers are not prepared to forgo their previous practices of "cutting rates" and striving to get "cheap labour"—which did not really pay them—they will not get freedom to improve the organization of their factories.

If the Government asks the skilled crafts to forgo the restoration of their monopoly, the skilled craftsman have an irresistible claim to have (i.) an absolute guarantee against unemployment; (ii.) an absolute guarantee that their standard rates shall suffer no reduction, now or in the future.

On the other hand, if these two guarantees are effectively secured to them, it is suggested that there is no reason why, in the interests of a national settlement, the skilled crafts should not abandon their monopoly, and allow the employer to put any person, male or female, to any work, conditional on (i.) the fixed standard rate for the work as actually performed being paid; and (ii.) on the person immediately joining the trade union concerned (which must, of course, be open to that person).

It is worth remembering that exactly this freedom has long been conceded by the cotton spinners—one of the strongest and most successful of unions—upon exactly these two conditions. The London Society of Compositors takes up practically the same line.

Indeed, if effective guarantees are given against unemployment, and against any reduction of the standard rate, the concession to the employers of complete liberty of choice of operatives is really advantageous, in leading to a constant preference for the more skilled and more efficient operative, and so to an actual advancement of skill.

Here, then, are the "Five Points" of the suggested new Charter which employers and workmen might alike be asked as the basis for that new settlement of industry which the new industrial revolution and the nation's inevitable failure to fulfil its pledge of the restoration of trade union conditions render indispensable. Without some such new settlement, cordially accepted by all parties, the future is dark.

JUST THE RIGHT SORT.

(BY W. PETT RIDGE.)

This is an account of the life and progress, during a brief period, of a London boy whose real name was from the age of five until he reached fourteen on the registers of a County Council school. It would be useless to give it to you for the reason that he is known to his colleagues and friends as Tich. All London youngsters under five feet in height are invested with this label, just as their mothers call lady neighbours by the title of "Mrs. What's-her-name."

The scheme avoids an excessive and inconvenient strain upon the memory. Tich left school, and as the headmaster specially and urgently counselled that one possessing so much intelligence should not become a van-boy and indicate other occupations where the ladder had more than one rung, the parents of Tich ordered him to go to the Midland Railway depot and make formal application for a berth as van-boy.

"It isn't for your teacher," they said, firmly, "to decide. You're out of his control now. Furthermore, eight bob a week in the 'and is better than any amount in the bush."

Tich gave several months to the railway. He stood holding the rope at the tail of the van when it had a load, fending off boys of little less than his own age who desired free travel, guarding the contents of the van, and becoming practised in the art of exchanging repartees with tram-car drivers in a hurry. With his mate, when the van had been emptied and he discussed the events of the war, and the two decided on the treatment they would serve the German Emperor should he ever come into their hands. Tich spoke of his own ambitions to do more useful work, and his mate recommended caution and "fly high," he said, "fall far!" A lad slightly senior to Tich, once in Standard Five when Tich was in Standard Six, an acquaintance but not exactly a friend, came home for a week-end from his work at a munition factory, and on the Sunday afternoon, and in full view of Kentish Town-road, smoked a gold-tipped cigarette. On the Monday, Tich, without consulting either his father or mother, handed in his resignation to the company.

The services of Tich found themselves accepted readily at the munition factory; his testimonials were reckoned sufficient, and the cigarette youth graciously forgot past differences and said a word for him. Tich's hours, at the start, were usually ten a day, excepting on Saturdays, when they were five, and on Sundays, when they were nil. His duties had not the element of importance; it was repetition of work on which he was engaged, and when the buzzer sounded in the evening, he, a good sprinter, was one of the first to hurry through the gates. The factory being distant from Kentish Town, he decided to take up residence at the Lad's Hostel nearby; his mother, on hearing of this, said despairingly that she did not in the least know what boys were coming to, and thanked Providence for the circumstance that her family consisted of one son only, and a baby girl who she hoped would eventually do her credit. She endeavoured to recall a quotation which included reference to a serpent's tooth, but the effort could not be included amongst her successes. Tich's mother felt herself on safer ground in announcing that Tich was morally certain to encounter misfortune; when that happened he was not to blame her.

Within a certain space Tich was at a bench, enjoying the greatness of doing what was called man's work, and receiving one pound weekly, with a war bonus added. The task was not, at first, easy. The foreman insisted upon perfect accuracy and would have nothing short of this. Fortunately, Tich was of those who are described as nippy with their fingers, and moreover, he now found interest in the work and of an evening in the hostel, when some were at the bagatelle table, he joined a group of serious youngsters who discussed the positions of the day, estimated the position and defects of the firm, talked of the virtues and salaries of their elders, and referred to the Arsenal. From this the debate went naturally to the topic of disbursements. The view of the most serious of the serious-minded was that, as the war could not be reasonably expected to last for ever, there was something in the notion of putting in by the Savings Bank; this they offered as a theory only; the less serious offered that a man had the right to do as he pleased with his earnings; and if he cared to expend them on his own enjoyment—living the life, they described it—he was well entitled to do so.

A pencilled note reached Tich in a handwriting unfamiliar to him; it proved on examination to have come from his mother who signed it with her surname and the prefix of Mrs. The word "ing" was not too clear, but the intention became evident. Tich's mother pointed out that he was still sending her seven shillings weekly, the sum paid to the home when he took railway wages; she recommended in the improved circumstances an increase. Tich made the amount half a sovereign, and the acknowledgment received did not prevent him from envying colleagues who were expected to remit nothing to their homes.

A further addition of hours and of wages came, and with it the lad's moment of peril arrived. Some firms send a printed form to parents advising them of any change in the son's income; Tich's people had not adopted this plan, and he decided to keep back the information from Kentish Town. The new margin

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COLLECTIVE FEEDING IN GERMANY.

PROSPECT OF COMPULSION.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Herr Helfferich, German Secretary of State for the Interior, replying to the Munich Municipality, who asked whether existing food supplies would suffice till next harvest without compulsory collective feeding for the Empire, replied that at present the question was how the most equal possible division of provisions could be attained. Compulsory collective feeding was the last resource.

The increasing difficulties of providing food, which had created a need for a suitable form of collective feeding, had become more pronounced the longer the war lasted. Its development must be promoted by measures of organization whereby it might be realized better and more quickly than by sudden legal compulsion. It was therefore the duty of municipalities where such a need existed to provide establishments where everyone from public establishments palatable food at moderate prices. The details, to which belonged the task of adopting all measures to facilitate the transition from compulsory to collective feeding should this become requisite. The Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes a notice reducing the supplementary daily ration of potatoes for persons engaged in hard physical labour from 1½ lb. to 1½ lb. till July 30th.

The decline in the birth-rate is causing anxiety in many quarters in Germany. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* contains an article headed "Decline of the birth-rate: Danger for German Future."

SYNTHETIC INDIGO.

MANUFACTURE IN BRITISH HANDS.

The manufacture of synthetic indigo at Ellesmere Port, says the *Westminster Gazette*, is a great step towards making Great Britain independent of foreign countries, and more particularly of Germany, for dye stuffs. It is an event of great importance in the industrial history of England. Indigo is the staple dye-stuff of the world, and synthetic indigo, which has largely replaced the plant, "product on the market," was a German monopoly. In order to satisfy the Patent Act, the Germans were obliged to conduct the last stages, at any rate, of its manufacture in England, and the works at Ellesmere Port were, with the assent of the Government, purchased by Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., of Blackley, Manchester. The firm, which has long been eminent in the colour industry, and did important public service in meeting the trade of this country during the war, was caused by the sudden outbreak of war, entered into possession of the British-made synthetic indigo is now on the market. The synthetic dye had come to be preferred for its superior qualities, to the "plantation" indigo, and English dyers and calico printers will be pleased to hear of its first appearance under a British mark.

left him with rather more than he knew how to disburse wisely, and he therefore began to disburse unwisely. Leaving the company of the serious group, he joined another, which included his old companion of the gold-tipped cigarettes; this gentleman was at the moment, exultant in the possession of a grievance, and argued unceasingly—with intervals when he talked of girls—that right was right, that capital had to be brought down upon its knees, and that he, for one, did not intend to be brow-beaten. Tich's work in the factory diminished in excellence. For the first time he came under censure and reproof from a foreman.

"You'll come to a bad end, my son," said the foreman. "A bad end is what you'll come to unless you're careful!" It was here that the firm appointed to look after the boys, to become acquainted with them, and to improve their powers of work, a Supervisor. He was by then at once called Mr. Smiler, and indeed, justified the title by a genial manner and a friendly curiosity. His first success came in listening to the foreman's grievance. When twenty-four hours the grievance was removed, and its late owner went about glumly for a while, as one deprived of a valued and intimate colleague. Some of the boys brought imitation complaints, and Mr. Smiler pointed out to them that he could deal with the genuine article only. He spoke to Tich and others of the useful nature of the work on which they were engaged, and his enthusiasm gave them a new sensation; they went around in the overalls that had been introduced, with chips up, and began to think little or nothing of slackers. Mr. Smiler arranged a technical class that had to do with the particular work carried on by the firm. He started a boxing room, and Tich did uncommon well amongst the bantams. The canteen arrangements, on Mr. Smiler's recommendation, were improved. Adroitly, and most carefully, he approached the delicate question of drink, the stopping, for this purpose, of a sum from the weekly wages.

The Post Office Savings Book shows to Tich's credit, at the moment of writing, the sum of four pounds fifteen. He has also some money in hand, and he proposes to give to his mother a jacket, not exactly of sealskin, but the shop-people, with whom he has taken counsel, declare there is no reason why it should be called by any other name. To his father, a new bowler hat (black) and a new pair of boots (brown). To his little sister, the best doll that can be bought for five shillings.—*Daily News.*

THE INTERVIEW WITH SIR D. HAIG.

LET THE GERMANS COME, IF WHEN, AND WHERE THEY WILL.

We give below accounts of the remarkable interview with Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig about which questions were asked in the House of Commons and a brief account of which was given in our telegrams at the time.

PARIS, February 13th.

The *Journal* to-day publishes from M. André Tudesq, its special correspondent on the British front, the following remarkable interview with Sir Douglas Haig. He says:—

Marshall Haig, who is the commander of five British armies, comprising two million men, received me in an old castle in the north of France, which the war has transformed for practical purposes into a telegraph station. The roof is covered with hundreds of wires. The commander speaks French without an accent, and quite fluently.

"In the great offensive near, and do you believe, it will succeed in crushing the German front?" M. Tudesq asked. Immediately came the reply: "It doesn't matter who starts the offensive—French, German, or British. No matter where the enemy starts—north, south, or on any of the salients formed in his flanks, as a fencer, or on the old battle-field, we are ready to receive him. His folly will cost him dearly."

"We are keeping our armies in training. Our cavalry is awaiting the opening of the gate, so that the enemy's defeat may be turned into a rout. The enemy will not have the possibility of entrenching himself even far behind the lines."

"Will we break the German front? Why, without doubt, we shall, completely and at many places."

WITHOUT RESPIRE.

"The Germans have behind most of their front a powerful network of railways with a high speed of movement. The first attacks of the great offensive may at first be limited and uncertain. It took months to check this action of more than fifty million men. It will take several months still to annihilate it; but we will strike without respite and terribly right up to the total destruction of its army."

"Peace cannot be anything without absolute victory, and this victory the strength of our armies will give to us. The Allies must not let themselves be intimidated by the suggestions or promises of Germany. In offering peace Germany thinks only how to prepare for the next war. If by misfortune we should yield to her perfidious appeals, in three years the drama would recommence, bit by bit, country by country. In dividing us, she would again take up her dream of destruction. It would be England first that would be attacked, then France, then other peoples. She would reorganize her blow, which had missed."

"For the tranquillity of the world, Germany must for ever be broken up. Our soldiers, with their good sense and their instinct, understand that they are dealing with their blood their desire to establish peace by victory."

PERSONAL TOUCHES.

M. Tudesq says:— "It was in a château in the north, in the private residence of the general, in the clear light of a frosty morning already giving spring, that the interview took place. Like a house like master. Everything about the place was soldierlike. The park is extensive and studded with lofty trees. The residence, hidden away and covered with snow, was striking in its simplicity."

"The colours of the Union Jack floated proudly over the main entrance. Sentries on guard, and innumerable telegraph and telephone lines converging on the roof like arteries to the heart alone revealed the presence of the Commander-in-Chief. The striking figure of the marshal will go down to history. His aristocratic bearing, which he derives from his Scottish ancestry, and that radiating graciousness which the burden of holding in his hands the destiny of hundreds of thousands of men confers, give to his slightest word or action a tone of particular human grandeur."

"It is sufficient to look at the steel eyes of this leader of men to divine the implacable will. It is sufficient to hear the modulated voice to know what a heart beats in the breast of this warrior. At the close of the interview, I understood the prestige which he holds and the admiration which he excites. Compared with Hindenburg, one could not help thinking that each people gets the leader it deserves—in Germany an old fox, here a gentleman."

"One of his first questions was to ask: 'Have you seen my soldiers in their trenches?'—a question which betrayed the pride and solicitude of a father. Then he went on: 'War is not merely a shock of armies. It is necessary, in order to conduct it, to make prodigious preparations and an intense amount of machinery.'

"Our two gravest concerns at present are railway lines and artillery. We have had to construct in the rear during the past few months alone more than 200 miles of railway lines. Recently I called together the directors of the largest railway companies in England. I showed them on the spot what had been done and what still remained to be done. They understood the urgency and magnitude of the task. Formerly the traveller scarcely thought of taking anything but the main line Paris to Lille or Paris to Calais. The war has overturned the value of things, and henceforward it is the small and most insignificant lines which sometimes become the main line."

"With regard to munitions, we have realized the maximum. At present we can furnish our allies beyond their (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MEMOIRS OF A GERMAN SPY.

HOW BERLIN PUNISHED A BREACH OF TRUST.

Captain Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgman Taylor, self-confessed German spy, and leader in the dynamite plot to blow up the Welland Canal, Canada, makes further revelations in the *New York World* of the perils of work as an accredited secret agent of the Imperial Government.

The captain-spy, who is writing his autobiography because the feels he has been betrayed by the All-Highest Government, and is thus absolved of fealty to its service, tells a thrilling story of how a few thoughtlessly uttered words caused the death of a fellow spy. In every case where any of his statements could be compared with collateral evidence (says *The World*) they have been found to coincide with the facts as otherwise established.

The fellow spy was Lieutenant Franz, the brother of his chum, Willie von Heiden. One sunny December morning, says von der Goltz, we were all three going out rabbit shooting at the home of Willie's father, a junker of East Prussia, and while Willie counted shells in the gun-room I went to summon Franz from the bedroom he used as a study.

A BROTHER SPY.

Von der Goltz, whom Franz did not know to be a brother spy, found the young lieutenant busy over some large sheets of paper which Franz shoved aside, and excused himself while he stepped into the adjoining dressing-room to change.

Von der Goltz, with his usual prying curiosity in his friend's two minutes' absence, examined the sheets of paper. "The tangle of a great discovery shot all through me," he writes. "I knew that the previous summer Franz spent a long furlough in the Argonne, fishing and botanizing, so he said. He had told us stories of his sport. Now I saw through his bluff."

"Those maps were maps of a French border fortress. Lieutenant von Heiden was doing important work for the intelligence department of the General Staff. Like me, he was entitled to the shameful name of spy."

"A fatalist! Why not? If I had obeyed my natural impulse and given myself away by exchanging fraternal greetings with my colleague, so romantically discovered, he might have saved himself."

"Was it mere chance that made me instead play the innocent, and be the innocent, too, as far as intent was concerned. When Franz returned, dressed, I was standing looking out of his window."

"Von der Goltz later mentioned his discovery to his spy 'tutor' in the Wilhelmstrasse, with the result that, a little later, Lieutenant Franz was shot dead in a carefully engineered 'duel' by a brother officer in the garrison town of his regiment."

His opponent was Captain von Z—, a notorious duellist, who had been transferred to the regiment for the occasion a few days previously.

The alleged ground for the duel was that Franz had stepped on the toe of the duelling captain in a ball-room; the captain retorted by a stinging slap in the face.

"The veiled explanations of my tutor were not needed to complete my understanding," adds von der Goltz. "Franz von Heiden had unwittingly been guilty of an unforgivable breach of trust. I had unwittingly betrayed him to his superiors. He had paid the penalty."

But deeper than my sorrow and my self-abasement was another feeling—dread. Dread was to dog me all the days to come."

WAR OF MATERIAL.

According to *Reuter*, Sir Douglas Haig said to the representative of the *Havas* Agency at the British front:—

"I should have liked the impression of strength which we have given you to be even deeper, for even though we have done what is really enormous, we still have much to do, and it will always be so in the course of a war of material like this. What we have been doing and are mainly doing now in England is a great effort to ensure that the army behind shall be equal in power to that in front."

"Already in the matter of the production of munitions we have reached the output we had wanted. On that count we have every security. What we want now in greater quantity are guns and railways. We shall never have too many guns."

"The same with rails, that invaluable auxiliary of the armies in the field. Some weeks ago the network of railways behind our lines was notoriously inadequate. The disproportion between the tonnage landed at our bases and the tonnage which our railways were capable of carrying was a characteristic hamper our operations. As my request directors of the English railway companies came over to investigate our requirements, and they all told me, 'Whatever you want we shall give you.' And, indeed, I got everything I asked for and even more, for the companies carried their patriotism so far even as to strip their lines of ballast, of which we were in want."

"The western front is and will remain the principal front of operations."

"I am convinced that the decision of the war will take place on the western front, and that is why we must devote all our pains to making that front defensively and offensively the best."

WHAT ENGLAND MUST DO FOR RUMANIA.

NOT TOO LATE.

[BY HAMILTON FYFE.]

When the new German military attaché arrived in Bucharest last spring he made a proposal to the Rumanians that they should join the Central Powers.

He said:—"We know all about your Army. As a small Army it was a good one. You had not a sufficiency of good material for officers. You could not expand your equipment to meet the increased number of men and the needs of modern warfare. If you fight alone you will fare badly. What we suggest, if you will join us, is this: 'We will send also general staff and numbers of officers skilled in the technical arts of war, as well as regimental officers, one or more to each regiment. Finally, we will give you two German Army Corps to stiffen your inexperienced troops.'

That was Germany's proposal. Rumania rejected it. She threw in her lot with the Allies. They welcomed her with much shouting and throwing up of caps. They sent her munitions as quickly as they could. But they took no account of the flaws in her military preparedness."

They made no such proposal to Rumania as Germany had made. The Rumanian Army entered upon its disastrous campaign with all its imperfections on its head. The result is seen in the overrunning of Rumania by the enemy and the state of her Army to-day."

What the Rumanians, especially lacking was a sufficient supply of trained, vigorous, resourceful officers. Everyone in the country now admits this. There were many such, but not enough. The value of energy and force of character are more to be seen in the field than in any other activity of life. Let me tell you the story of the retirement of a force of two hundred Serbs commanded by a Russian colonel, Colonel Ratanoff."

I made the acquaintance of this officer and his detachment at the front early in November. I was with them in the trenches. I had opportunity to see for myself what cool and daring bomb-throwers they were. A few days ago I met Colonel Ratanoff again, still at the front, and heard the manner of his escape."

TUCKING GERMAN PATROL.

The fall of Craiova cut him from the rest of the army. He had no railway, no means of transport for his men. To get away safely meant marching two hundred and thirty miles. A large part of the way lay through country that had already been invaded. Colonel Ratanoff lost no time in making his mind up. He started within an hour of the bad news reaching him. From the start this force came into touch with the enemy's patrols. Time after time the Serbs engaged them and beat them off. The colonel's tactics were to let the cavalry come on until they were only fifty yards distant. No shots were fired until then. If they came closer they were bombed with deadly aim. Every encounter meant a loss to the Germans of several men. The Serbs were marching three days (forty miles a day nearly), and they only had eight casualties."

I said to the colonel, "You had a horse, I suppose?" "No," he said. "How could I have ridden while my men were on their feet?" He marched with them every step of the way. It was to Bukharest that this little force marched. When they reached there they were received with astonishment by the military authorities. The incident shows what a leader of determination and experience can do when circumstances are against him."

I should like to mention another episode of the retreat. Here the same qualities were displayed, but this time by civilians. In a certain railway station yard were a large number of wagons, some containing munitions, some food, some oil. Under pressure of the enemy the town to which this station belonged was evacuated so quickly that no means were taken for getting these wagons away. When this became known, the town farther north towards which the army had retired, a Rumanian railway official, more energetic than most, undertook to try to rescue them. With him volunteered to go a Canadian engineer named Rakestraw, a department manager in the company called the *Romania Americana*. They picked up a station-master who knew the points to act as pilot. Outside the limits of the yard they put the station-master down to arrange the switches. He came running back to tell them he saw German soldiers quite near. Mr. Rakestraw soon discovered that the men whom he had seen were a few Rumanian soldiers left behind. So they steamed into the yard and with their own engine pulled out 174 wagons full of valuable stores."

NOT TOO LATE.

I have said that many Rumanian officers possess the like qualities of decision and enterprise. I should add that numbers of private soldiers have displayed them as well. Take the case of the man cut off from his comrades in a mountain defile who found himself covered by the rifles of eleven Bavarians. He had with him one of the big flat round leaves, which are served out to the troops. He held this above his head and cried, "Eat, eat!" They crowded round him hungrily. The bread was far better than any they had eaten for a long time past. The Rumanian cut it up for them, having first asked them as a sign of confidence to stack their rifles. As he distributed the slices and as the Bavarians were enjoying them he worked round to where the rifles were stacked. They rattled down into the gorge below. The Bavarians turned upon him, but found themselves looking into the barrel of the rifle he had seized. They looked at one another. No one had the courage to start a rush. "Now," said the

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NURSE'S "HORRIBLE PICTURE."

WOUNDED DYING WITHOUT ASSISTANCE.

Extraordinary disclosures of German harshness and brutality are made by a Russian Red Cross nurse, who has just returned from imprisonment in Germany, says a Petrograd message to the *Central News*. The nurse was one of several captured near Lake Narotch in April last and taken to the German headquarters. Afterwards they were shown the Russian wounded.

"It was a horrible picture," the nurse states. "In a wooden shed on the bare ground, which was covered only with sawdust, there were regular rows of our wounded, and amongst them were several men who had died from their injuries. We told the German doctor that it was impossible for us to work amongst this dirty sawdust, but he shrugged his shoulders impatiently and remarked: 'Soldiers do not need antiseptics; besides, we are at war.' Toward evening we obtained permission to bandage the wounded in a tent which had been set apart for German wounded."

UNBANDAGED FOR FOUR DAYS. "In one of the field hospitals our wounded were lying and dying without assistance. Some of them had been unbanded for four days, and even simple wounds resulted in gangrene and death. Complicated fractures of the legs and feet were treated by tying two sticks over the wounded men's boots. In this manner those who remained alive were taken to Vilno or Kovno."

Subsequently we were taken to a concentration camp in Germany. "Here there was a hospital for 2,000 men. It was a filthy place with great cleanliness and order, but inside there was a chaotic condition of affairs. The bandaging material supplied to us was terribly dirty. After a time my sister and I were accused of conducting an anti-German agitation, and we were transferred to a camp for civil prisoners, our Red Cross bandages being torn from our dresses."

Here both food and accommodation were dreadful. We had a wooden bed with a dirty bag filled with sawdust and with this counterpane, but no linen. My sister was seized with erysipelas owing to the filthy surroundings."

"When, tired of idleness, we asked to be allowed to work in the camp hospital for Russian wounded the commandant adopted a Napoleonic attitude, crossed his arms over his chest, stared at us from head to foot, and remarked, 'Ah, I understand, you wish to go to men.' In face of this insulting remark, there was nothing for us but to leave the room."

GERMANY'S BIG MUNITION EFFORT.

300,000 WORKERS AT KRUPP'S.

Someone who has just spent four months in the Krupp foundries has given his impressions to the *Matin*.

He states, in particular, that 300,000 workers, of whom about 60,000 are women, marshalled in gangs on day and night shifts, sweat blood and water in order that the Emperor shall not lack projectiles. All except the women have been impressed by the military authority. The ages of the men are from 18 to 40 years, and they are all sold off for the manufacture of munitions. The discipline is in every way like that of the strictest Pomeranian regiment, and the least delay is severely punished. Any lapse of duty entails, on the part of the men, being sent back to the front. At Essen there is a special war council for the Krupp workers."

What particularly struck me was that side by side with the intensive production of shells generally used in warfare in the open country—such as the 77, 105, 120, 150 and 210—they were above all speeding up the manufacture of guns and projectiles 420. In the month of May, 1916, Krupp was constructing simultaneously seven howitzers of 420mm. As it takes on the average from six to eight months to make this kind of gun, these should be about ready in this month."

In the opinion of the head of the workshop, Krupp alone now turns out 200,000 shells of every calibre a day, without counting the manufacture of cannon."

Rumanian soldier, "march." And down the pass he marched until he rejoined the rear-guard and handed them over as prisoners, to the amusement and delight of his friends."

Another soldier captured two Germans by pulling out his water-bottle and calling out to them in German, which he knew pretty well, that unless they put up their hands he would bomb them. This I should have set down as a fable had I not seen a report of the incident signed by an officer of the man's company. Here is another instance of coolness in danger, one of a good many which I could tell to the credit of Rumanian officers. A cavalry captain with this troop was left behind when the retreat was in its early stages. Either he was forgotten or the message to retire did not reach him. He waited twenty-two hours. Then, all the food having been eaten, he decided to attempt to cut his way through the enemy. The troop rode cautiously at night towards a town which they hoped to find held by Rumanians. They rode in unchallenged. The streets were lighted as usual. Very few people were about, but nothing unusual seemed to have been happening. At the other end of the town, however, a voice called through the darkness, "Wer da?" (Who goes there?) Immediately the officer, riding ahead of his troopers, replied, "Deutsche!"

"Was für Deutsche?" "Deutsche Reiter" (German cavalry). "Where do you come from?" The officer named the village where he had been left.

"Durch" (Pass), said the sentry, and the troop rode through. "These are the qualities in officers and men which must be developed. The Rumanian Army must be reorganized and reformed with the aid of French and perhaps Belgian officers. It is not too late."

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT!

APRIL 3RD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN

Pianist.

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN TENOR.

PAUL DUFALT

Assisted by

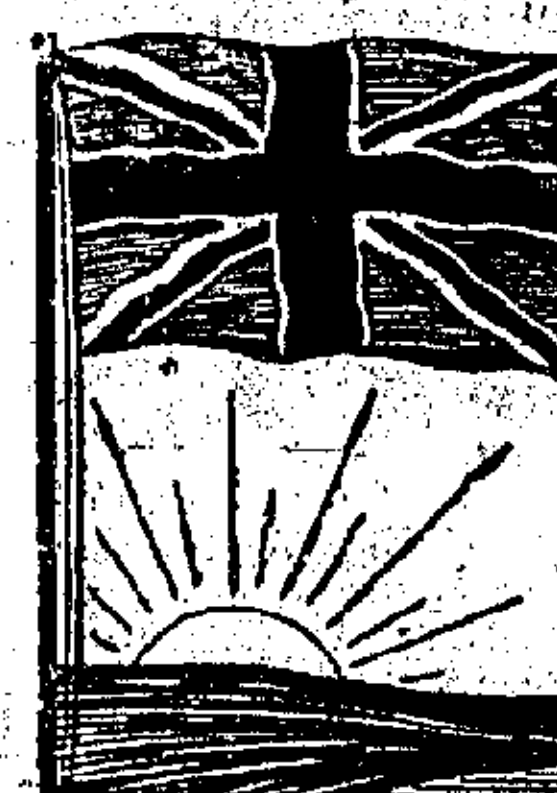
PAULINE BINDLEY, Soprano.

ERNEST EMPSON, Pianist.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME:

Piano Solo. POLONAISE A MINOR	Chopin
Aria... CARO NOME (RIGOLETTO)	Verdi
Missa PAULINE BINDLEY.	Verdi
Aria... CELESTE AIDA (AIDA)	Verdi
Songs... (a) DOWN IN THE FOREST	Ronald
(b) FAIRY PIPERS	Brewer
Duet... from ROMEO AND JULIET	Gounod
Missa BINDLEY AND MR. DUFALT.	Interval
Piano Solo... (a) TO THE SPRING	Grieg
(b) HARK, HARK, THE LARK	Schubert-Liszt
ERNEST EMPSON.	
Songs... (a) BOAT SONG	Ware
(b) AU PAYS	Holmes
(c) LORRAINE	Sanderson
Songs... (a) THE LASS WITH THE DELICATE AIR	Arne
(b) THE BIRTH OF MORN.	Leon
(c) SPRING'S AWAKENING	Sanderson
Missa PAULINE BINDLEY.	
Songs... (a) A SPIRIT FLOWER	Tipton
(b) LE SAIS-TU	Messiaen
(c) HOW'S MY BOY	Homer

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT EVERY CONCERT.
PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S TO-NIGHT.



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat. Shipped in British vessels. **Montserrat Lime Juice**. The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown. Of All Storekeepers. Sells Sole Lascaris & Webb, Ltd. Liverpool & London.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Circus at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.
9 p.m.—Concert by Paul Dufault at the Theatre Royal.

Thursday, 5th April.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture at No. 44, Lyndhurst Street, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.
9.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Villiers at the Peak Club.

Friday, 6th April.—
Good Friday—General Holiday.
Saturday, 7th April.—
10.30 a.m.—Open Kids Championship Meeting.

Monday, 8th April.—
Easter Monday—General Holiday.



UNHAPPY THIN FOLKS.

One of the readers of a popular health journal wrote to the editor, asking why she was peevish, blue and discontented, and his answer will interest all thin people.

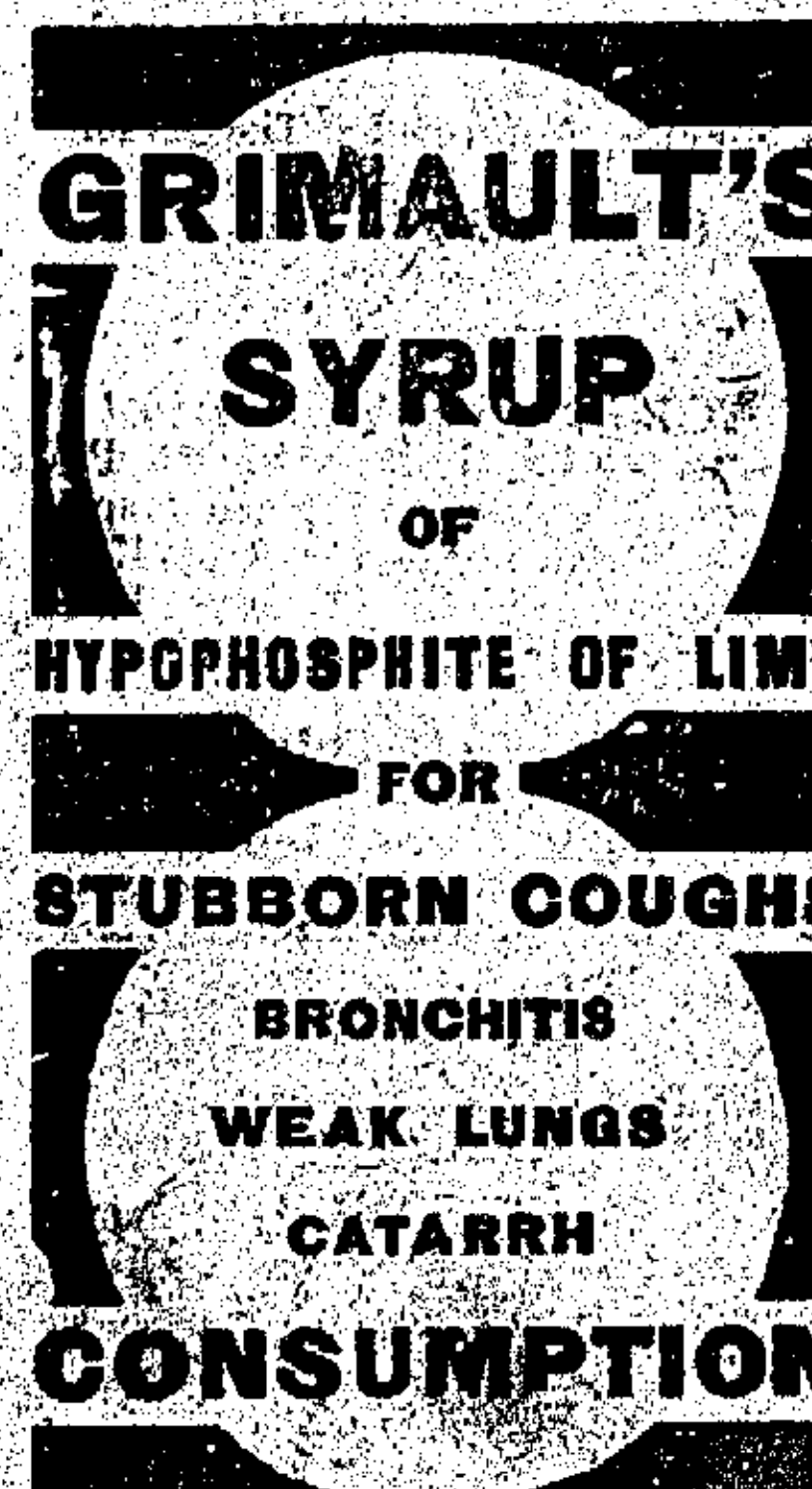
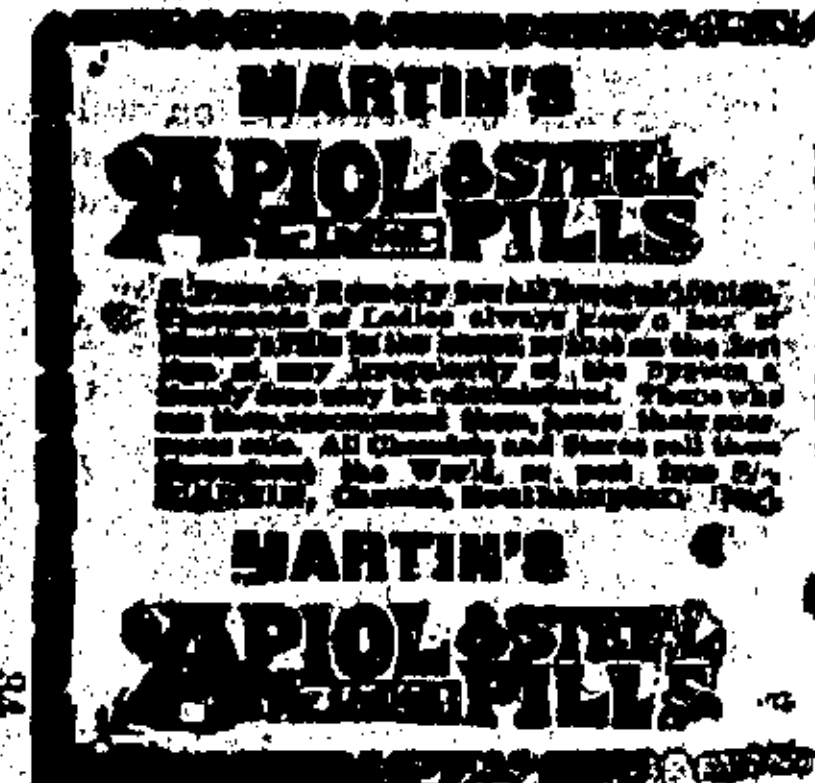
"My dear reader," he said, "when you write that you are thin and do not weigh what you should, you have given me the real cause of your unhappy feelings. If you only had a reserve of fat this would give a quivering and reassuring influence to the vital forces, and you would then be happy, contented and optimistic."

Then, too, you realize that the proper distribution of fat on the body and limbs makes all the difference between beauty and ugliness, and you envy your plump friends. As a liberal allowance of fat is one of nature's wise precautions to enable us to bear some of the trials of life, you should do all in your power to get fat. I know nothing so valuable to make people fat as a preparation of Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of England.

"From the standpoint of health, fat is essential, as it has great value as a reserve force, and saves the other tissues from destruction. So, by all means try to get fat."

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

57-4



SHEPPING

ARRIVALS
 CAYANBA, British str., 275, Hudson, 1st April—Hongay 20th March, Coal.—Order.
 DERWENT, British str., 1,359, Holmes, 2nd April—Saigon 27th March, General.—Order.
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, Tucker, 1st April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 NISSIN MARU, Japanese str., 683, N. Hyodo, 1st April—Kiri 20th March, Coal.—Order.
 SHANTUNG, British str., 1,530, J. Macshrel, 2nd April—Shanghai 30th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAIBANG, British str., 1,544, A. C. Kennedy, 1st April—Hongay 30th March, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. China arrived at Yokohama on March 30th, and is due in Hongkong on Monday, April 9th.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, COAST GUARD, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

8th and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay and Valuable and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "AMAZON," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risks into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unloaded after Thursday, the 5th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 5th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1917.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th April, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th April, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LTN, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 441 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-lin, is dedicated to Sir Ronald Ross, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. B. B. B.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "Outlines of Far Eastern History" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$2.50

To be obtained from Messrs KERRY & WILSON, Ltd., 11, Market Street, or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.
 30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
 Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
 One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
 Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
 11,040 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
 Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
 Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

R.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overseas Ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Date of Freight, Passage, etc., apply to Agents:
 HONGKONG—MANTLA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
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 General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong, General Agent, Hongkong.

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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Thursday, 5th Apr. No. 1
 KORE AND MOJI "YATSUNG" Friday, 6th Apr. D. Light
 HAIPHONG "YAKSUNG" Friday, 6th Apr. D. Light
 MANILA "LOONGSANG" Friday, 6th Apr. D. Light
 TIENTSIN "CHUNGKANG" Tuesday, 10th Apr. Noon
 SHANGHAI "WONGSANG" Thursday, 12th Apr. D. Light
 MANILA "YUENSANG" Saturday, 14th Apr. 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HATONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainan when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Shanghai and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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APRIL 15, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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WEATHER REPORT

On the 2nd at 12.15.—No return from Japanese station. Pressure has decreased materially along the east coast of China, and slight, in all other districts except Tongking, where it has increased slightly.

Moderate increase may be expected over the China Sea, and fog along the coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 2.44 inches, against an average of 6.26 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast.
 (E. to variable winds, moderate to light; fine to cloudy.)
 Hongkong to Gap Rock
 Foulness Channel
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Haikou
 N. to variable winds, moderate to light.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

2ND APRIL, A.M.

Barometer at Sea Level
 Temperature
 Humidity
 Direction
 Force
 Weather

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & ECKENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 3rd Apr. 10 A.M.
ANCHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Apr. Noon.
ANCHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th Apr. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Apr. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG", "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

ISWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY,	3rd Apr., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... SUNDAY,	8th Apr., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	S AWA MARU	TUESDAY, 1st
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	Capt. Hayashi	May, at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	S YOKOHAMA MARU (WED'DAY,	9th
	Capt. Terada	Apr., at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU	THURSDAY, 19th
	Capt. Kobayashi	Apr.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	FRIDAY, 13th
	Capt. Yashikawa	April, at 10 A.M.
SEIA NGHIAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	S KAGA MARU	THURSDAY, 12th
	Capt. Komatsubara	April, at 11 A.M.
	JINSEN MARU	FRIDAY, 13th
	Capt. T. Sakuchi	Apr.
	KATORI MARU	(SATURDAY, 26th
	Capt. Aon	Apr., at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK — MANILA — SAN FRANCISCO — PANAMA — COLOMBO.
5 Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERISA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR.,
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED.,
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES.,

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.9) RETURN G\$6

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.
TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of Call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queens Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SHANTON AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 8th Apr. at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 10th Apr. at 8 A.M.
"ROSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are on board.

For further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

There will be one special delivery of Registered correspondence on each day, at 9 a.m.

The new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must

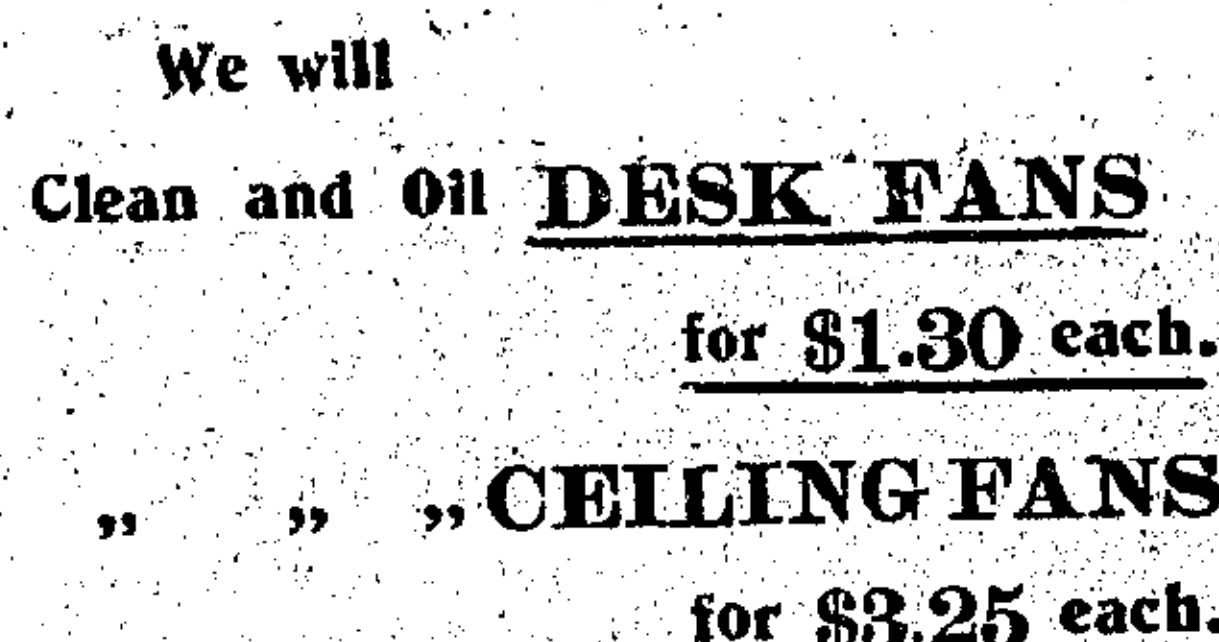
(2) A Statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

by having your **ELECTRIC FANS** in order as soon as you want them. They require overhauling every year, and now is the time to get this done.



14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

		per cent
Hongkong... 20 cents = pieces		\$0.05 Premium
Hengkong 10 "		0.08 "
Janton... 20 "		\$7.18 discount
Canton 10 "		\$7.20 "

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$890, buyers		24 16/- for 1916
INSURANCES.				
Cantons	350	\$672 1/2, buy.		\$25 for 1914
China Fire	320	\$155, buy.		\$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$332 1/2, x.d.b.		\$27 for 1915
North China	25	Tls. 150		\$27 1/2 for 1915
Union	\$100	\$900, buyers		\$20 for 1914
Yangtze	\$60	\$335		\$18 for 1914
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	350	\$95, sales		\$14 for year end
				\$1.25 for 1916 [30/-]
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$18, sales		3/- int. for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	25	\$41 1/2		10/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	25	\$127, buy.		\$2.10 per year end
				30-4 1/2
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$38		
		(\$114, x.d.b.)		
RAFFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$114, x.d.b.		\$12 for 1916
Malacca Sugars	P38	\$50, buyers		P4. 5 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$50, buyers		\$4 and bonus of
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$121, x.d.b.		for 1916
				\$5 and bonus of
				for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 20, buy.		Tls. 7 1/2 for year end
				30-4 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$93		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$102		\$3 for 1 year
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$94, buyers		\$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$630, buy.		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$52		\$2 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$70, buyers		\$5.25 for 1916
OTIS.				
Langkats	\$10	T. 184, buy.		Tl. 1 for year end
				31-10 1/2
Shells	21	103/-		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	21	28/-		8/- for 1915 1/2
MINEING.				
Kallang	21	36/-		1/- int. act. year end
				30-6 1/2
Ramb	21	\$2.15, buyers		None since 1910
Tronoh	21	27/6, sellers		4/- int. account 1/2
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 147 1/2		Tls. 9 for year end
				31-10 1/2
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 13		T. 0.80 for year end
				30-11 1/2
Shanghai	Tls. 50	Tls. 117		Tls. 5 for year end
				30-6 1/2
Yangtzepong	Tls. 5	Tls. 5		NH for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$3, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Lights	\$5	\$4 1/2, buyers		None since 1906
China Providents	\$10	\$8, sales		70 cents for 1915
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$23, buyers		\$3. for year end
		(\$3.40, x.d.b.)		31-7 1/2
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$84, x.d.b.		80 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$49, buyers		\$2.25 for year end
				29-2 1/2
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$151, x. div.		\$11 for 1916
Hongkong Paper	\$10	\$29		\$2 and bonus
				for 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		None for year end
				31-5 1/2
Hongkong Tram	5/-	\$7.35, buy.		Int. 7% account
Peak Tram Old	\$10	\$9.99		7% for year end
Do. New	31			do. []
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3.40		25 cents for year end
				31-5 1/2
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$161, sellers		\$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$21		70 cents for 1916
Small, Limited	27	\$6, buyers		None since 1914

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.
 ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
 INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.
 PAGES: 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

THE CHOICE OF THOSE WHO KNOW



Masters frères

EGYPT.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts

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